The Centre Reporter.

VOL. LXXI. CENTRE HALL, PA., THURSDAY, JUNE 23, 1898. NO. 25

WASHINGTON LETTER.

GENERAL SHAFTER'S ARMY IS IN CUBA.

The Hawaiian Annexation Resolution went Through the House Last Week With a Large Vote.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—At last General Shafter's army is in Cuba, and unless somebody at the Washington end gets rattled over the reported sailing of a Spanish fleet from Cadiz, bound in the direction of Cuba, and issues orders that will prevent, this is likely to be a hot week in the vicinity of Santiago. The first fleet of transports is due at Manila today, and Dewey is not likely to wait for Gen. Merritt, who is just about ready to start from San Francisco with the third and last fleet of transports, before taking Manila.

It is semi-officially announced that at the last Cabinet meeting it was decided that more troops would be needed, and that another call for volunteers would be issued shortly, probably this week. It would seem that more use should be made of the troops we already have before asking more men to volunteer.

Although Secretary Alger has positively denied the story that owing to quarrels between himself and Gen. Miles, who is now in Washington, the latter had been virtually deposed from the command of the army, the talk of friction between them continues, and even goes so far as to say that Mr. McKinley intends directing the movements of the army himself. The change of plan by which Gen. Miles is to go to Porto Rico in command of the invading army now being prepared for that expedition is said to have been caused by this disagreement, and to have been the proposition of Gen. Miles himself, who preferred being responsible for one army over which he would have absolute control to being held responsible for the movements of all our troops and being hampered by civilian control. It is announced that the invasion of Porto Rico is to take place before the Spanish fleet alleged to have sailed from Cadiz can get to Porto Rico. If the reported starting of this Spanish fleet results in hurrying up things a little, it will be an almighty good thing. Similar reports in the past have resulted in hanging up things.

A Democratic caucus of the House is to be held this week to determine whether the party shall return to the old method, suspended since the civil war, of compelling all participants in a party caucus to abide by the decision of the caucus.

While members of the administration profess to believe that the insurgents in the Philippines are acting in accordance with an agreement made with Admiral Dewey, it is well known that they are more or less worried over the news announcing the declaration of an independent government by the Philippine insurgents. No official will say what are to be the relations of Gen. Merritt, who is to command the army sent to the Philippines as well as be military governor of the islands, with the insurgents. It begins to look as though there might be more serious trouble in those islands than whipping the Spaniards who are there. The administration was certainly not expecting the insurgents to set up an independent government when instructions were prepared for the military government, to be established by Gen. Merritt, to collect tariff duties on importations to the islands.

Although there are about thirty Senators who are opposed to the adoption of the Hawaiian annexation resolution, which went through the House last week by so large a vote that the Czar was compelled to keep his room, under plea of sickness, for several days, and which is now the "unfinished business" of the Senate, it is not believed even by themselves, that they can prevent a vote being reached and the resolution adopted by the Senate. It has been decided that the opposition should do all the talking during the debate; also that Congress shall not be allowed to adjourn until the resolution is voted upon. This brings it down to a question of the endurance of the opponents of annexation, should they decide to fight to the last ditch; but it is considered likely that they will allow a vote to be taken in the course of a week or two—one very close observer of things legislative is so confident of this that he has wagered the cost of an elegant dinner for eight gentlemen that the vote will be taken before the 4th of July. The whole power of the administration is being used to bring about a vote.

A larger proportionate number of Democrats in the Senate will vote for the resolution than in the House, where eighteen voted for it, and a few who favored annexation refrained from voting in deference to the large party majority against it. In the House the Populists divided evenly on the question, and there is about the same division among the Populist Senators, although Senator butler, of N. C., and Pettigrew, of S. Dakota, are among the leaders of the opposition to annexation.

The resolution tendering the thanks of Congress to Lieutenant Hobson and the volunteer crew of the Merrimac, and authorizing the President to advance Hobson to the rank of lieutenant commander, offered in the Senate by Senator Morgan and in the House by Representative Underwood, will be promptly adopted by Congress. There has been a hitch in the exchange of Hobson and his men, but officials are confident that the exchange will shortly be accomplished, as it has been officially stated at Madrid that the Spanish government had authorized Gen. Blanco to make the exchange.

SPAIN SIGHS FOR PEACE.

It is not surprising, says the World, that persistent rumor represents the Government of Spain as making indirect advances for peace. Spain did not enter upon war with the United States in any hope of success. She was driven to it, as one of her Ministers has confessed, solely by her sense of honor to prevent a revolution at home.

Spain is now anxious for peace quickly, in order to save something out of the wreck that will follow a war to the finish. Senor Carranza, former Naval Attache of the Spanish Legation at Washington, admits as much in the private letter which was captured and published:

"I think if we are to have any success in this matter it will be through treating for peace by yielding Cuba and having them recognize the debt. If we do not do this soon it will be too late, and we shall lose Cuba and Porto Rico and all that this war has cost us, and in addition we shall be charged with the Cuban debt, for which our treasury is responsible. There is no doubt here that we cannot continue this war, in which we have nothing to gain and may lose our three colonies and be ruined for fifty years."

This is the cold truth, obvious to all dispassionate observers.

Who, then, is responsible for prolonging the war and making it a serious matter? Who is depriving Spain of a decent pretext for giving up the hopeless contest? Is it not Mr. McKinley, who was at first opposed to any war, and when war became inevitable adopted the policy of so conducting it as to hurt the Spaniards as little as possible?

It is this policy which first astonished and then encouraged the Spanish Government to make a braver show of resistance. Whatever Mr. McKinley's motive may have been—it was perhaps only a mistaken kindheartedness—this was the effect of his policy.

A GREAT WAR ATLAS.

A Superior Publication of "The Philadelphia Press."

"The Philadelphia Press" has secured a war atlas which will cover every portion of the earth where a conflict on land or on sea could occur.

"The Philadelphia Press" ordered a very large number of the atlases and through its great order is enabled to place separate copies before its readers at almost actual cost.

"The Philadelphia Press'" great war atlas contains sixteen pages of maps, and six pages of valuable statistics, showing the financial, military and naval strength of the United States and of Spain. It also contains a brief, interesting and accurate history of Cuba.

Those ordering the war atlas to be sent by mail must enclose ten cents and an extra 2-cent stamp for postage. Mail orders will be filled the same day as received. They should be addressed to the War Atlas Department, "The Press," Philadelphia.

Card of Thanks.

Mrs. Mary J. Odenkirk desires to thank the friends and neighbors who so kindly assisted them during the illness and death of Miss Jane Porter.

During the summer of 1891, Mr. Charles P. Johnson, a well-known attorney at Louisville, Ky., had a very severe attack of summer complaint. Quite a number of differnt remedies were tried, but failed to afford any relief. A friend who knew what was needed procured him a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera, and Diarrhoea Remedy, which quickly cured him and he thinks, saved his life. He says that there has not been a day since that time that he has not had this remedy in his household. He speaks of it in the highest praise and takes much pleasure in recommending it whenever an opportunity is offered. For sale by S. M. Swartz, Tusseyville; F. A. Carson, Potters, Mills; J. H. Ross, Linden Hall, and H. F. Rossman, Spring Mills.

THE VESUVIUS CAN DESTOY A CITY.

The dynamite cruiser Vesuvius is 280 feet long, 26 feet beam, 8 feet draught and has a speed of more than 21 knots.

The Vesuvius has a battery of three pneumatic guns, mounted in the bow at a fixed angle of 18 degrees. The guns are 55 feet long, 15 inches bore, and built rigidly into the vessel.

What can she do? She can drop 500 pounds of nitro-gelatin nearly two miles away with accuracy. She can repeat this feat fifteen times in ten minutes. That means three and three-quarter tons of high explosive thrown upon the enemy's ships or forts.

The destructive power of such a broadside is almost beyond computation. It is enough to destroy a city.

The moral effect of a bombardment by the Vesuvius must be tremendous. The dynamite cruiser Nichtheroy put an end to the late Brazilian revolution without firing a shot. Her mere presence was enough.

Where a shell strikes from one of the guns of the Vesuvius the havoc is awful. One of her projectiles dropped in the midst of a regiment would eliminate it from the war. If any man in the regiment was not torn to bits, he would not be fit for fighting.

Against a ship the Vesuvius will be deadly. One of her big shells dropping on the deck would crush through the armor and, exploding in a vital part, shatter the ship. If one of these shells explodes in the air or in the water within fifty feet of a ship of war it would crush her side or bottom and sink her. If one of those shells explodes within fifty yards of a modern man-of-war it will render her useless for fighting, for the detonation will throw the bearings of her engines out of line, dislocate the shaft or jam the neatly fitted parts. Thus the ship will become a mere helpless target.

QUESTION OF OWNERSHIP.

What Would Have Happened Had Quay Owned Hastings.

Philadelphia Ledger, Rep.: The desire of Matthew Stanley Quay to own a Governor of Pennsylvania has not diminished a jot; indeed, it was naturally increased by his success in effecting the election last fall of his personal candidate for State Treasurer, who is now intrenched in that office. Should Mr. Quay succeed next fall in electing his personally chosen candidate for Governor, his control of the executive departments of the Government of the Commonwealth will be absolute.

Some of the results of such a victory may be fairly inferred by simply assuming that he owned Governor Hastings during the last session of the Legislature, the majority of which was the most corrupt that ever schemed and attempted the robbery of the people. That Senator Quay tried to obtain ownership of the Governor; that he hurried by night from Washington to Harrisburg to secure his ownership when the infamous Quay-Becker bill was under consideration by the Executive; that Governor Hastings rejected his sordid proposals, and immediately afterward vetoed the nefarious measure, the purpose of which was to destroy the most wholesome principle of the Bullitt charter, are all matters of political history.

Senator Quay was unable to secure the absolute proprietary right he desired in the Governor of Pennsylvania, but had it been otherwise, not only would the Becker bill be now law, but the numerous raids upon the Treasury, organized and conducted with so much rapacity by Quay's venal majority of the Legislature, would have been successful and the enormous aggregate sum they stood for would have been filched from the Treasury.

Take the Canaries and Attack Cadiz.

At the Cabinet meeting held a few days ago it was practically admitted that the administration intends to take the Canary Islands and also attack Cadiz. It was stated that after the capture of Santiago the entire army and navy will be free to go to Porto Rico, to the Canaries and to Cadiz. Only small armies of occupation and a few protected cruisers will be necessary to maintain the advantages which have been gained in the West Indies.

Referring to the purpose of the administration to make war upon Spain directly by attacking the Canaries and bombarding Cadiz a member of the Cabinet says: "The brand of Cain is on the brow of Spain. The awful roar which reverberated in Havana harbor when the Maine was destroyed still rings in the ears of our people. Spain exulted over that act of assassination. The people of Spain will hear the roar of thirteen-inch American guns and will feel the effects of their explosion."

The editor of the Evans City, Pa., Globe, writes: "One Minute Cough Cure is rightly named. It cured my children after all other remedies failed." It cures coughs, colds and all throat and lung troubles. For sale by Smith & Crawford.

HO! FOR ALTOONA

CENTRE COUNTY TO FIGURE IN AT THE CONVENTION.

Great Delegation to Go From Old Centre—D. F. Fortney to Make Jenks' Nominating Speech.

An immense delegation of Centre county Democrats will leave Bellefonte on Wednesday, next, for the state convention at Altoona. Centre is the original Jenks county, his name having first been urged for Governor by the Centre Democrat, and it took like wild-fire all over the state.

D. F. Fortney, Esq., will have the honor of making the nominating speech for Mr. Jenks, and his ability as an orator guarantees an able and eloquent effort.

C. M. Bower, Esq., will be a candidate for superior judge.

CHAIRMAN GARMAN'S CALL

Democratic Convention to Meet in Altoona on June 29.

Chairman John M. Garman, of the Democratic state committee, issued the following call for the state convention from Democratic headquarters:

"In accordance with the instruction of the Democratic state central committee the Democratic state convention is called to meet at the Eleventh avenue opera house, in the city of Altoona, on Wednesday, June 29, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon, to nominate candidates for the following offices:

"Governor, lieutenant governor, secretary of internal affairs, judge of the superior court and two congressmen-at-large, and to attend to such other business as may come before the convention.

Delegates upon their arrival in the city will please report at headquarters, at the Logan house."

Relative to the Convention, chairman Garman said to a friend:

"From what I can gather, there is a clearly defined disposition to frame and adopt a platform at the Altoona convention upon which all good Democrats and all good people can stand. There will not be any humiliating surrender of party principles, but neither will there be, I imagine, any declarations that will drive good citizens away from the support of the ticket. The gist of sentiment appears to point in the direction of bridging past differences and mutual forgiveness and forgetfullness of any irritating elements that have kept the party asunder."

History of Our Flag.

The first United States flag adopted by congress June 14, having the stars and stripes, was made, it is said, out of soldier's white shirt, an old blue army over coat, and a flannel petticoat. It was hoisted by our army at Fort Stanwix, (near Rome,) New York, during Burgoyne's campaign in 1777. Paul Jones appears to have first raised this flag at sea. The flag raised by Washington at Cambridge when he took command of the army was the English flag with thirteen red and white stripes added. In the flag adopted by congress, the stars represent all the states, the stripes, the thirteen states.

Blanco's Men Desert.

Junta advices from the headquarters of the Cuban Civil Government at La Guanaja, in Camaguey, report that more than 5,000 Spanish volunteers and many regulars from Puerto Principe and Nuevitas garrisons have deserted to the patriot army. The immediate cause of desertion was the fear of the American fleet.

REDUCED RATES VIA P. R. R.

Convention National Educational Association, Washington, D. C.

For the National Educational Association Convention to be held at Washington, D. C., July 7 to 12, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell excursion tickets from points on its line to Washington and return at rate of single fare for the round trip plus $2.00 membership fee. These tickets will be sold on, and good going, July 4 to 7, and good to return leaving Washington July 8 to 15, when stamped by Joint Agent at Washington. By depositing ticket with Joint Agent on or before July 12 and on payment of 50 cents the return limit may be extended to August 31. Tickets for side trips from Washington to Gettysburg, Richmond, Old Point Comfort, and Southern battlefields will be on sale at the ticket offices of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company in Washington during the continuance of the Convention. junel5-2t

"I think De Witt's Witch Hazel Salve is the finest preparation on the market for piles." So writes John C. Dunn, of Wheeling, W. Va. Try it and you will think the same. It also cures eczema and all skin diseases. For sale by Smith & Crawford.

SUMMER OUTINGS.

Personally-Conducted Tours via Pennsylvania Railroad.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company announces the following Personally-Conducted Tours for the Summer and early Autumn of 1898:

To the north (including Watkins Glen, Niagara Falls, Thousand Islands, Montreal, Quebeck, Au Sable Chasm, Lakes Champlain and George, Saratoga, and a daylight ride through the Highlands of the Hudson,) July 26 and August 16. Rate $100 for the round trip from New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington, covering all expenses of a two-weeks' trip. Proportionate rates from other points.

To Yellowstone Park and the Trans-Mississippi Exposition on a special train of Pullman sleeping, compartment, observation, and dining cars, allowing eight days in "Wonderland" and two days at Omaha, September 1. Rate, $235 from New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington; $230 from Pittsburg.

Two ten-day tours to Gettysburg, Luray Caverns, Natural Bridge, Virginia Hot Springs, Richmond, and Washington, September 28 and October 19. Rate, $65 from New York, $63 from Philadelphia. Proportionate rates from other points.

For itineraries and other information apply to ticket agents, or address Geo. W. Boyd, Assistant General Passenger Agent, Philadelphia. june16-2t

Reduced Rates to Nashville

via Pennsylvania Railroad, account Christian Endeavor Convention.—On account of the Christian Endeavor International Convention, to be held at Nashville, Tenn., July 5 to 12, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell excursion tickets of the continuous-passage, ironclad signature form, from stations on its line to Nashville, at rate of single fare for the round trip. Tickets will be sold, and good going, July 2 to 5; returning, tickets will be good to leave Nashville to July 15, inclusive, except that by depositing ticket with agent of terminal line at Nashville on or before July 15, return limit may be extended to leave Nashville to August 1, 1898, inclusive. 2t

Marriage Licenses.

The following marriage licenses were issued during the past week:

Emori Hoforko and Trni Riska, of Gorton Heights, Pa.

J. Thomas Keithley, of Philadelphia and Ada M. Dolan, of Bellefonte.

A. Reist Rutt, of Bellefonte, and Caroline Bell, of Hunterstown, Adams Co. Pa.

Reduced Rates to Altoona via P. R. R.

For the Democratic State Convention, to be held at Altoona, Pa., June 29, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell special excursion tickets from stations on its line in the state of Pennsylvania, to Altoona and return, at rate of single fare for the round trip (minimum rate, twenty-five cents.) Tickets will be sold June 27, 28, and 29, and will be good to return until July 2, 1898, inclusive.

Will Serve Ice Cream.

The ladies will serve ice cream, on Mrs. James Boal's lawn tomorrow, Friday evening; proceeds to be used for defraying the expenses in sending the C. E. singing books to Co. B, at Chickamauga.

Birthday Party.

Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Shawver, of Old Fort Hotel, have issued invitations to a birthday party on Monday evening next, in honor of their daughter, Miss Ida's fifteenth birthday.

Flag Raising at Pleasant Gap.

On last Saturday afternoon the farmers residing near Pleasant Gap raised a beautiful flag at Grange Hall. The speakers were Clement Dale, Esq. and Rev. G. W. Leisher.

Hog Cholera.

There are several cases of hog cholera in town, and it would be advisable if persons having hogs would use a preventive, in order to keep the disease from spreading.

Money Order Offices.

The postmaster general has issued orders to the effect that money order offices have been opened at Camp Alger and Chickamauga park for the convenience of the soldier boys.

The Golden Secret of Long Life.

Keep the head cool, the feet warm and the bowels open. Bacon's Celery King for the nerves is a Vegetable preparation and acts as a natural laxative, and is the greatest remedy ever discovered for the Cure of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, and all Blood, Liver and Kidney Diseases. Call on G. H. Long, Spring Mills, sole agent, and get a trial package free. Large sizes 50c and 25c.

—Subscribe for the REPORTER.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Cullings of More than Ordinary Interest from Everywhere.

Satan Climb de Philippines, Dewey Cut Him Down.

At a colored camp-meeting recently, says the Atlanta Constitution, the leader lined out the following impromptu hymn:

Satan cuttin' up he shines—
Try ter take de town;
Satan climb de Philippines,
But Dewey cut him down!

O sinners!
Fly fum Satan frown;
Satan climb de Philippines,
But Dewey cut him down!

Satan drownin' in de sea,
Try ter swim ter town;
Climb the Philippines—O, me!
But Dewey cut him down!

O, sinners!
Fly when Satan roun'!
Satan climb de Philippines,
But Dewey cut him down!

The wheat fields are coloring for ripening.

Haymaking is likely to crowd harvesting.

The downward jump of wheat was as great as its upward.

A week's cessation of rain told very perceptibly on the flow of springs and streams.

Amanda, widow of David Acker, of Aaronsburg, we are informed is seriously ill.

Michael Shafler, living two miles east of here, reports a light frost this morning.

Will Stiver, beyond Centre Hill, has one of the cleanest farm premises in five counties.

Gen. Shafter has landed his army on both sides of Santiago, and a big fight will be heard of soon.

Nine tenths of the lumber operations in this county are played out—timber districts being exhausted.

Joseph Shaffer, a former well-known resident of Nittany valley, died at Coburn last evening, aged about 75 years.

Cervera is seeking a chance to slip out of Santiago harbor with his fleet, but our ships are outside ready to bag him.

The Logan fire company's pic-nic at Hecla park, last Saturday, was a success, several thousand persons attended.

Potters Mills has three general stores—two more than in the days of the reign of the Potters when it was a noted point.

Rev. Rearick's appointments for Sunday, June 26: At Centre Hall, 10 a. m.; at Spring Mills, 2 p. m.; at Tusseyville, 7 p. m.

George Michaels is now the owner of a pair of fine bay horses, which he purchased at the horse sale at Bellefonte last Saturday.

Has our town's little building boom ended? Start it up those that have no credit yet on that side of the ledger. Big talk is nix.

On Monday the post-office at Tusseyville was re-opened at the residence of Mrs. Maggie Love, who was appointed post-mistress.

Persons who have examined some of the wheat fields, inform us that weevil are damaging the wheat. This pest is also doing harm to the clover.

The 7 Mountain tollgate has been moved about half a mile lower down the road near the school-house, "to catch the Loopers," the reason given.

James Masden, keeper of the toll gate above Millhall, near Lock Haven, fell dead in his garden, last Friday afternoon. Death was due to heart disease.

A trick that was not relished by Daniel Wolf, of Aaronsburg, consisted of a large grape vine in his lot being sawed off under the surface, by some unknown ill dispositioned party.

Mr. Van Pelt, known to many in this place, father of E. G. Van Pelt, died at his home near Slaterville, N. Y., on Monday evening, aged 91 years. He was a gentleman highly respected by all who knew him.

We learn that some of our farmers wouldn't sell their wheat at the offer of $1.50, expecting it would go to $2; then they would have held up for $2.50. The sudden big drop leaves them disappointed to the amount of about 75c on each unsold bushel.

G. W. Kephart, the veteran, who is well known in Decatur twp., Clearfield county, on May 29, sheared from a Southdown and Cotswold ewe, which was raising a lamb this sprihg, a coat of wool 10 inches in length, and from a wether of same stock a fleece 12 in. long, and a wether of the Cotswold breed a fleece of wool which measured 14 inches in length. The measurement was made when the wool came from the sheep and was its natural length.

Win your battles against disease by acting promptly. One Minute Cough Cure produces immediate results. When taken early it prevents consumption. And in later stages it furnishes prompt relief. For sale by Smith & Crawford.

WEEKLY SERMONS.

AN IMPRESSIVE DISCOURSE BY REV. DR. TALMAGE.

Subject: "The Gallows For Haman"—From the Life and Death of This Persian Courtier Living Lessons of Warning and Instruction Are Drawn.

TEXT: "So they hanged Haman on the gallows that he had prepared for Mordecai."—Esther vii., 16.

Here is an Oriental courtier, about the most offensive man in Hebrew history, Haman by name. He plotted for the destruction of the Israelitish nation, and I wonder not that in some of the Hebrew synagogues to this day when Haman's name is mentioned, the congregation clench their fists and stamp their feet and cry, "Let his name be blotted out!" Haman was Prime Minister in the magnificent court of Persia. Thoroughly appreciative of the honor conferred, he expects everybody that he passes to be obsequious. Coming in one day at the gate of the palace, the servants drop their heads in honor of his office; but a Hebrew, named Mordecai, gazes upon the passing dignitary without bending his head or taking off his hat. He was a good man, and would not have been negligent in the ordinary courtesies of life, but he felt no respect either for Haman or the nation from which he had come. So he could not be hypocritical; and while others made Oriental salaam, getting clear down before this Prime Minister when he passed, Mordecai, the Hebrew, relaxed not a muscle of his neck, and kept his chin clear up. Because of that affront Haman gets a decree from Ahasuerus, the dastardly king, for the massacre of all the Israelites, and that, of course, will include Mordecai

To make a long story short, through Queen Esther this whole plot was revealed to her husband, Ahasuerus. One night Ahasuerus, who was afflicted with insomnia, in his sleepless hours calls for his secretary to read him a few passages of Persian history, and so while away the night. In the book read that night to the king an account was given of a conspiracy, from which Mordecai, the Hebrew, had saved the king's life and for which kindness Mordecai had never received any reward. Haman, who had been fixing up a nice gallows to hang Mordecai on, was walking outside the door of the king's sleeping apartment and was called in. The king told him that he had just had read to him the account of some one who had saved his, the king's life, and he asked what reward ought to be given to such a one. Self-conceited Haman, supposing that he himself was to get the honor, and not imagining for a moment that the deliverer of the king's life was Mordecai, says: "Why, your majesty ought to make a triumph for him, and put a crown on him and set him on a splendid horse, high-stepping and full-blooded, and then have one of your princes lead the horse through the streets, crying, 'Bow the knee, here comes a man who has saved the king's life!'" Then said Ahasuerus in severe tones to Haman: "I know all about your scoundrelism. Now you go out and make a triumph for Mordecai, the Hebrew, whom you hate. Put the best saddle on the finest horse, and you, the prince, hold the stirrup while Mordecai gets on, and then lead his horse through the street. Make haste!"

What a spectacle! A comedy and tragedy at one and the same time. There they go! Mordecai, who had been despised, now starred and robed, in the stirrups. Haman, the chancellor, afoot, holding the prancing, rearing, champing stallion. Mordecai bends his neck at last, but it is to look down at the degraded Prime Minister walking beneath him. Huzza for Mordecai! Alas for Haman! But what a pity to have the gallows, recently built, entirely wasted! It is fifty cubits high, and built with care. And Haman had erected it for Mordecai, by whose stirrups he now walks as groom. Stranger and more startling than any romance, there go up the steps of the scaffolding, side by side, the hangman and Haman the ex-chancellor. "So they hanged Haman on the gallows that he had prepared for Mordecai."

Although so many years have passed since cowardly Ahasuerus reigned, and the beautiful Esther answered to his whims, and Persia perished, yet from the life and death of Haman we may draw living lessons of warning and instruction. And first, we come to the practical suggestion that, when the heart is wrong, things very insignificant will destroy our comfort. Who would have thought that a great Prime Minister, admired and applauded by millions of Persians, would have been so nettled and harassed by anything trivial? What more could the great dignitary have wanted than his chariots and attendants, and palaces and banquets? If affluence of circumstances can make a man contented and happy, surely Haman should have been contented and happy. No; Mordecai's refusal of a bow takes the glitter from the gold, and the richness from the purple, and the speed from the chariots. With a heart puffed up with every inflation of vanity and revenge, it was impossible for him to be happy. The silence of Mordecai at the gate was louder than the braying of trumpets in the palace. Thus shall it always be if the heart is not right. Circumstances the most trivial will disturb the spirit.

It is not the great calamities of life that create the most worriment. I have seen men, felled by repeated blows of misfortune, arising from the dust, never despondING. But the most of the disquiet which men suffer is from insignificant causes; as a lion attacked by some beast of prey turns easily around and slays him, yet runs roaring through the forests at the alighting on his brawny neck of a few insects. You meet some great loss in business with comparative composure; but you can think of petty trickeries inflicted upon you, which arouse all your capacity for wrath, and rein in your heart an unbearable annoyance. If you look back upon your life, you will find that the most of the vexations and disturbances of spirit, which you felt, were produced by circumstances that were not worthy of notice. If you want to be happy, you must not care for trifles. Do not be too minute in your inspection of the treatment you receive from others. Who cares whether Mordecai bows when you pass, or stands erect and stiff as a cedar? That woodman would not make much clearing in the forest who should stop to bind up every little bruise and scratch he received in the thicket; nor will that man accomplish much for the world or the church who is too watchful and appreciative of petty annoyances. There are multitudes of people in the world constantly harrowed because they pass their lives not in searching out those things which are attractive and deserving, but in spying out with all their powers of vision to see whether they cannot find a Mordecai.

Again: I learn from the life of the man under our notice that worldly vanity and sin are very anxious to have piety bow before them. Haman was a fair emblem of entire worldliness, and Mordecai the representative of unflinching godliness. Such were the usuages of society in ancient times that, had this Israelite bowed to the Prime Minister, it would have been an acknowledgment of respect for his character and nation. Mordecai would, therefore, have sinned against his religion had he made any obeisance or dropped his chin half an inch before Haman. When, therefore, proud Haman attempted to compel an homage which was not felt, he only did what the world ever since has tried to do, when it would force our holy religion in any way to yield to its dictates. Daniel, if he had been a man of religious compromises, would never have been thrown into the den of lions. He might have made some arrangement with King Darius whereby he could have retained part of his form of religion without making himself so completely obnoxious to the idolaters. Paul might have retained the favor of his rulers and escaped martyrdom if he had only been willing to mix up his Christian faith with a few errors. His unbending Christian character was taken as an insult.

Fagot and rack and halter in all ages have been only the different ways in which the world has demanded obeisance. It was once, away up on the top of the Temple, that Satan commanded the Holy One of Nazareth to kneel before him. But it is not now so much on the top of churches as down in the aisle and the pew and the pulpit that Satan tempts the espousers of the Christian faith to kneel before him. Why was it that the Platonic philosophers of early times, as well as Toland, Spinoza and Bolingbroke of later days, were so madly opposed to Christianity? Certainly not because it favored immoralities, or arrested civilization, or dwarfed the intellect. The genuine reason, whether admitted or not, was because the religion of Christ paid no respect to their intellectual vanities. Blount and Boyle, and the hosts of infidels hatched out by the vile reign of Charles the Second, as reptiles crawl out of a marsh of slime, could not keep their patience, because, as they passed along, there were sitting in the gate of the church such men as Matthew, and Mark, and Luke, and John who would not bend an inch in respect to their philosophies.

Satan told our first parents that they would become as gods if they would only reach up and take a taste of the fruit. They tried it and failed, but their descendants are not yet satisfied with the experiment. We have now many desiring to be as gods, reaching up after yet another apple. Reason, scornful of God's Word, may foam and strut with the proud wrath of a Haman, and attempt to compel the homage of the good, but in the presence of men and angels it shall be confounded. "God shall smite thee, thou whited wall." When science began to make its brilliant discoveries there were great facts brought to light that seemed to overthrow the truth of the Bible. The archæologist with his crowbar, and the geologist with his hammer, and the chemist with his batteries, charged upon the Bible. Moses's account of the creation seemed denied by the very structure of the earth. The astronomer wheeled around his telescope until the heavenly bodies seemed to marshal themselves against the Bible as the stars in their courses fought against Sisera. Observatories and universities rejoiced at what they considered the extinction of Christianity. They gathered new courage at what they considered past victory, and pressed on their conquest into the kingdom of nature until, alas for them! they discovered too much. God's Word had only been lying in ambush that, in some unguarded moment, with a sudden bound, it might tear infidelity to pieces.

It was as when Joshua attacked the city of Ai. He selected thirty thousand men, and concealed most of them; then with a few men he assailed the city, which poured out its numbers and strength upon Joshua's little band. According to previous plan, they fell back in seeming defeat, but, after all the proud inhabitants of the city had been brought out of their homes, and had joined in the pursuit of Joshua, suddenly that brave man halted in his flight, and with his spear pointing toward the city, thirty thousand men bounded from the thickets as panthers spring to their prey, and the pursuers were dashed to pieces, while the hosts of Joshua pressed up to the city, and with their lighted torches tossed it into flame. Thus it was that the discoveries of science seemed to give temporary victory against God and the Bible, and for a while the church acted as if she were on a retreat; but when all the opposers of God and truth had joined in the pursuit, and were sure of the field, Christ gave the signal to His church, and turning, they drove back their foes in shame. There was found to be no antagonism between nature and revelation. The universe and the Bible were found to be the work of the same hand, two strokes of the same pen, their authorship the same God.

Again: Learn the lesson that pride goeth before a fall. Was any man ever so far up as Haman, who tumbled so far down? Yes, on a smaller scale every day the world sees the same thing. Against their very advantages men trip into destruction. When God humbles proud men, it is usually at the moment of their greatest arrogancy. If there be a man in your community greatly puffed up with worldly success, you have but to stand a little while and you will see Him come down. You say, I wonder that God allows that man to go on riding over others' heads and making great assumptions of power. There is no wonder about it. Haman has not yet got to the top. Pride is a commander, well plumed and caparisoned, but it leads forth a dark and frowning host. We have the best of authority for saying that "Pride goeth before destruction and a haughty spirit before a fall." The arrows from the Almighty's quiver are apt to strike a man when on the wing. Goliath shakes his great spear in defiance, but the small stones from the brook Elah made him stagger and fall like an ox under the butcher's bludgeon. He who is down cannot fall. Vessels scudding under bare poles do not feel the force of the storm, but those with all sails set capsize at the sudden descent of the tempest.

Again: this Oriental tale reminds us of the fact that wrongs we prepare for others return upon ourselves. The gallows that Haman built for Mordecai became the Prime Minister's strangulation. Robespierre, who sent so many to the guillotine, had his own head chopped off by the horrid instrument. The evil you practice on others will recoil upon your own pate. Slanders come home. Oppressions come home. Cruelties come home.

You will yet be a lackey walking beside the very charger on which you expected to ride others down. When Charles the First, who had destroyed Strafford, was about to be beheaded, he said, "I basely ratified an unjust sentence, and the similar injustice I am now to undergo is a sensible retribution for the punishment I inflicted on an innocent man." Lord Jeffries, after incarcerating many innocent and good people in London Tower, was himself imprisoned in the same place, where the shades of those whom he had maltreated seemed to haunt him, so that he kept crying to his attendants: "Keep them off, gentlemen, for God's sake, keep them off!" The chickens had come home to roost. The body of Bradshaw, the English judge, who had been ruthless and cruel in his decisions, was taken from his splendid tomb in Westminster Abbey, and at Tyburn hung on a gallows from morning until night in the presence of jeering multitudes. Haman's gallows came a little late, but it came. Opportunities fly in a straight line, and just touch us as they pass from eternity to eternity, but the wrongs we do others fly in a circle, and however the circle may widen out, they are sure to come back to the point from which they started. There are guns that kick!

Furthermore, let the story of Haman teach us how quickly turns the wheel of fortune. One day, excepting the king, Haman was the mightiest man in Persia; but the next day, a lackey. So we go up, and so we come down. You seldom find any man twenty years in the same circumstances. Of those who, in political life twenty years ago were most prominent, how few remain in conspicuity. Political parties make certain men do their hard work, and then, after using them as hacks, turn them out on the commons to die. Every four years there is a complete revolution, and about five thousand men who ought certainly to be the next President are shamefully disappointed; while some, who this day are obscure and poverty stricken, will ride upon the shoulders of the people, and take their turn at admiration and the spoils of office. Oh, how quickly the wheels turn! Ballot-boxes are the steps on which men come down quite as often as they go up. Of those who were long ago successful in the accumulation of property, how few have not met with reverses! while many of those who then were straitened in circumstances now hold the bonds and bank keys of the nation. Of all fickle things in the world, fortune is the most fickle.

Again: this Haman's history shows us that outward possessions and circumstances cannot make a man happy. While yet fully vested in authority and the chief adviser of the Persian monarch, and everything that equipage and pomp and splendor of residence could do were his, he is an object lesson of wretchedness. There are to-day more aching sorrows under crowns of royalty than under the ragged caps of the houseless. Much of the world's affluence and gaiety is only misery in colors. Many a woman seated in the street at her apple-stand is happier than the great bankers. The mountains of worldly honor are covered with perpetual snow. Tamerlane conquered half the world, but could not subdue his own fears. Ahab goes to bed, sick, because Naboth will not sell him his vineyard. Herod is in agony because a little child is born down in Bethlehem. Great Felix trembles because a poor minister will preach righteousness, temperance and judgment to come. From the time of Louis the Twelfth to Louis the Eighteenth was there a straw-bottomed chair in France that did not sit more solidly than the great throne on which the French kings reigned?

Were I called to sketch misery in its worst form, I would not go up the dark alley of the poor, but up the highway over which prancing Bucephali strike the sparks with their hoofs and between statuary and parks of stalking deer. Wretchedness is more bitter when swallowed from gemmed goblets than from earthen pitcher or pewter mug. If there are young people here who are looking for this position and that circumstance, thinking that worldly success will bring peace to the soul, let them shatter the delusion. It is not what we get, it is what we are. Daniel among the lions is happier than King Darius on his throne. And when life is closing, brilliancy of worldly surroundings will be no solace. Death is blind, and sees no difference between a king and his clown, between the Nazarene and the Athenian, between a bookless hut and a national library.

In olden time the man who was to receive the honors of knighthood was required to spend the previous night fully armed, and with shield and lance to walk up and down among the tombs of the dead. Through all the hours of that night his steady step was heard, and, when morning dawned, amid grand parade and the sound of cornets the honors of knighthood were bestowed. Thus it shall be with the good man's soul in the night before heaven. Fully armed with shield and sword and helmet, he shall watch and wait until the darkness fly and the morning break, and amid the sound of celestial harpings the soul shall take the honors of heaven amid the innumerable throng with robes snowy white streaming over seas of sapphire.

Mordecai will only have to wait for his day of triumph. It took all the preceding trials to make a proper background for his after successes. The scaffold built for him makes all the more imposing and picturesque the horse into whose long white mane he twisted his fingers at the mounting. You want at least two misfortunes, hard as flint, to strike fire. Heavy and long continued snows in the winter are signs of good crops next summer. So, many have yielded wonderful harvests of benevolence, and energy because they were a long while snowed under. We must have a good many hard falls before we learn to walk straight. It is in the black anvil of trouble that men hammer out their fortunes. Sorrows take up men on their shoulders and enthrone them. Tonics are nearly always bitter. Men, like fruit trees, are barren unless trimmed with sharp knives. They are like wheat—all the better for the flailing. It required the prison darkness and chill to make John Bunyan dream. It took Delaware ice and cold feet at Valley Forge, and the whizz of bullets, to make a Washington. Paul, when he climbed up on the beach at Melita, shivering in his wet clothes, was more of a Christian than when the ship struck the breakers. Prescott, the historian, saw better without his eyes than he could ever have with them. Mordecai, despised at the gate, is only predecessor of Mordecai, grandly mounted.

Late News Paragraphed.

Twenty-five applications for pensions on account of the Maine disaster have been filed.

Ceylon and the Straits Settlement, Hayti and the Dutch West Indies have declared their neutrality.

The Bertillon system of identifying criminals has been adopted in the Denver (Col.) Police Department.

Meat in the shops at Santiago de Cuba, $1.50 a pound; eggs, $1.50 a dozen; milk, $1 a quart; goats, $30 a piece.

The University of Oxford has rejected the proposed innovation of a Final Honor School of Agricultural Science.

By the operation of the age limit retirement law Acting Rear Admiral Sampson will soon become a Commodore.

Two hundred and forty-three prisoners of war, the passengers and crews of prize vessels, were paroled at Key West.

The Woman's School Alliance in Milwaukee, Wis., provides clothing for poor children to enable them to attend school.

It is estimated in San Francisco that $20,000,000 would be shipped from Dawson City to San Francisco within the next two months.

Mrs. Betsy Trout, who celebrated the one hundred and first anniversary of her birth at her home, in Earl, Penn., August 13 last, is dead.

It is announced officially that the Government will pay all volunteer troops for the time between the dates of enlistment and muster.

A Chinaman enlisted in the army at Santa Ana, Cal., and Chinese in San Francisco are contributing funds to the Red Cross Society.

The colony of beavers in the National Zoological Park at Washington have constructed three large dams, one of which is four feet high.

The Senate passed a bill conferring American register on the steamship China, which has been chartered as a transport for the Manila expedition.

Thirty-nine of the crew of the Spanish steamer Rita, captured off Porto Rico, were taken to New York to be sent to Spain by the Austro-Hungarian Consul.

A sheet containing war news, condensed from the newspapers each morning and printed at the printing-office at Joliet, Ill., is passed into the cell of each prisoner at two o'clock every afternoon.

J. W. Howard, son of General O. O. Howard, obtained his commission as Major of volunteer engineers in the army without the aid or influence of any one. He was appointed on merit after having passed a rigid examination.

A pamphlet issued by the State Department containing information as to the resources of the Philippines shows the islands to contain valuable deposits of gold which can be easily mined. The natives are highly spoken of.

A citizen of West Newton, Mass., who was reported to have made some slighting remarks about the Stars and Stripes, found his doorsteps painted red, white and blue when he woke up the other morning, and small bits of red, white and blue paper scattered all over his lawn.

A Railway's Huge Ice Bill.

Among the many expenses borne by railroad companies the ice bill figures quite prominently. For instance, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad it is expected it will take over 50,000 tons of ice this year to meet the requirements of the service. The greater portion is used in connection with shipment of perishable goods; the balance in the passenger train service. A great deal of this ice is put up by the company in its own ice houses, but as the past winter has been so warm a very large proportion will have to be purchased.

NEWS FOR THE FAIR SEX.

ITEMS OF INTEREST ON NUMEROUS FEMININE TOPICS.

To Become Very Muscular---The Passing of the Yoke---Tight Lacing---A Girl's Shrewd Plans---Cleaning and Dyeing Feathers---Etc

TO BECOME VERY MUSCULAR.

Walk a great deal, carrying something always in the hands. This develops the arms. To roll a hoop might be good if one were brave enough to do so in public. Practice lifting a little every day. Never strain or tire yourself. Eat meat, drink milk and practice bending backward, forward and sideways every day.

LADIES' AND MISSES' BLOUSE WAIST.

This waist is so designed that it can be developed with low neck and no sleeves or as shown in the main illustration. Its extreme simplicity recommends it in either case. It is made over a fitted lining which contains the usual seams and pieces, and should the low neck design be required, the yoke is omitted and the lining cut out according to the perferations indicated for placing the yoke. The lining closes in the center front, and the full front closes at the shoulder and under the frill that laps toward the left. The back, as well as the front, is full and both have a slight blouse effect according to the popular mode.

The seamed sleeves fit snugly and are surmounted by double epaulettes. In case of the low neck being the preferred design the sleeves may be entirely omitted. The basque portion is seamed to the waist, the seam being concealed by a belt. A full frill and standing collar finish the neck. The waist, as illustrated, is developed in cream colored sail cloth with guipure insertion over cardinal velvet and a belt of the same finishes the waist at the bottom. It is equally adapted to all light wool goods to silks and wash goods.

THE PASSING OF THE YOKE.

In shirt waists the yoke is slowly, but surely fading away. It is true one would not believe this from the rear view. But in front there is the merest apology for a yoke. It begins at the top of the shoulder, is two inches wide and hides itself almost entirely under the necktie.

Most women are sorry to learn this, as a yoke can lend a beauty and fulness to the flattest chest, whereas even a woman with an ordinarily good figure looks abnormally thin in its absence. But the shirt waists on view in the leading shops speak for themselves. The day of the yoke belongs to the past.

TIGHT LACING.

Beyond the fact that a small waist is as out of date as the hoops, and is very ugly, tight lacing destroys the contour of the bust and hips and is ruinous to the complexion. If the digestive organs cannot have room to perform their functions, dyspepsia—one of the worst things flesh is heir to—ensues. Then follow the red nose, watery eyes and blotchy complexion.

If a woman is inclined to be stout, lacing her waist makes the hips roll away in shelf-like and uneven lumps for the flesh driven from one part of the body must seek another. The waist of the Venus de Medici, that accepted model of feminine loveliness, is twenty two inches, though she is just a trifle above five feet in height. Our grandmammas boasted of their eighteen-inch waists, but the girl of the period, even if she is dainty enough "to step upon a lily leaf and not bend it," never allows her waist measurement to fall below twenty-two inches.

THE CURLY BANG.

The curly bang after a season or two of suppression, is beginning to fringe out rather luxuriously again. It runs in a row of coquettish little curls from ear to ear over the forehead, while those women who suffer from too extensive spread of brow are adopting a very clever modification of the old-style water wave. Instead of plastering wisps of soapy hair flat to the forehead, a broad bandeau is drawn down, a half-inch of the eyebrows, and then deeply fluted by the irons. This is one of the softest frames a face can be set in, and when the waves are properly made and adjusted they give the face a peculiar tender and plaintive expression. Women whose locks are undeniably turning and who are too courageous to yield to the blandishments of the hairdresser, adopt for the evening a pretty fantaisie coiffure called the Princess de Lamballe. For this the hair is lightly flaked with white powder in front, rolled softly back, waved a little and then gathered into a cluster of coils, held in place by a tortoise shell or pale green shell comb. A delicate fringe is permitted to crop out about the brow and the head is crowned by a half-garland of tiny pink and white noisette roses.

CLEANING AND DYEING FEATHERS.

To dye feathers black, first wash them in a pint of boiling water in which half a teaspoonful of soda has been dissolved; then rinse and put in dissolved dye as prepared for silk, holding by the tips of the stems and moving in the boiling water. Rinse in cold water, dry between soft cloths and over a stove where they may be waved in the warm air. If the feathers come out too light a black add more dye. Curl with the back of a knife drawn under two or three flues of feather at a time after heating the slightly over a warm iron which makes it curl quicker. White feathers may be gently soused in warm soapsuds until clean, rinsed in clear water, and dried and curled according to the plan given for dyed feathers.—Ladies' Home Journal.

VAPOR BATHS.

Too much cannot be said in favor of vapor baths. It is very well to apply lotions and creams to a diseased and unlovely skin, but unless the result is due to a skin affection solely, the relief will be only temporary. The cause must be removed. Nature throws off impurities through the pores of the skin, and if the ducts become clogged the impurities cannot pass out, but return to the system and create a terrible disturbance. Vapor baths empty all the pores, and flood the channels, so to speak. At the regular Turkish bath establishments these baths are expensive, but they can be taken at home with small cost.

Put the patient in a cane bottom chair, underneath which is burning plate of sulphur; wrap a blanket about patient and chair, to keep the fumes in. Afterward have a tepid bath and rest for an hour.

A GIRL'S SHREWD PLAN.

"When I feel that a man is becoming interested in me to the exclusion of other girls," says a captivating girl, "I at once put him to a test which is calculated to bring his true nature to the surface. I make an engagement with him to go off somewhere at eight o'clock in the morning. Nine men out of ten will be late. At that hour of the morning a man is usually disagreeable and hateful. He will be unshaven. His breath will be reminiscent of stale tobacco smoke, and, possibly, of last night's libations. His conversational powers, usually so scintillating at night, you will find to be shorn of their attraction. If you want to look behind the screen of a man's conventionality, put him to this test. If he comes through it under favorable conditions, he will make a good husband. But I've never seen one that could stand the test to my satisfaction, and I've tried it often."—New York Herald.

LADIES' TUCKED SHIRT WAIST.

The latest style of shirt waists are those which are tucked. The principal feature of this waist is it's four deep tucks across the bust, straight

yoke in the back, and full body portion. A fitted lining is provided for so that the fulness may be kept in place. The ling may be omitted for warm weather. A separate standing collar is provided for and the box plait in the center is made of the same material as the collar. The sleeves are of the one seamed shirt waist order, finished at the wrist by a neat cuff. It may be developed, as illustrated, in figured foulard or a gingham or in batiste or chambray. Lawn, muslin and the transparent materials are attractively developed in white with a bright pink, blue or yellow lining.

SUMMER MILLINERY.

The principal novelty this year is in the different weaves of straw that are used in the construction of the hats. The soft satin-finished braid is used in all kinds of hats. Some of the weaves are open work; others are quite close together. There are even many in what used to be called Neapolitan straw, a very fine weave that looks like horse-hair, and often black and white are put together in these Neapolitan straw hats, in which there is an exquisite shade of a very pale gray. Using these different weaves, and straw by the yard, the milliners are able to secure a much better and more distinctive style for their individual customers. Of course, this is not a novelty, but has been done for the last two or three years; but the straw itself is different this year.

One very odd and exceedingly effective hat is made of a pale lemon-color straw with an inside satin finish. The crown of the hat is shaped somewhat like a toque. At the back is an enormous double bow, the straw tied just as ribbon would be tied. Back of the bow of straw are quantities of shaded tea-roses, and the whole hat is veiled in yellow tulle. It is indescribably soft in coloring and general effect.

Bright red hats are no longer fashionable, and there are very few purple ones seen; but all conceivable shades of green and blue are greatly in evidence. On the blue hats there are trimmings of different shades of blue, so that there will be the deepest navy blue and the lightest turquoise, with all the intervening shades.—Harper's Bazar.

FEMININE SAVAGERY.

European women have a craze for tattooing at the moment. They cause themselves to be decorated with dragons, serpents, griffins and such things, and call the figures tattoographs. The Queen of Greece is said to have had her ankle tattooed with some small figure, and a Parisian woman, hearing of this, went her one better and had a spider web tattooed on her shoulder. She claims to be delighted with the result, for she says when in full dress the "tattoograph" gives her an air of mystery, and attracts people to her shoulder, if not to her side. It is not stated that the mouse has become a popular figure. A woman who could be guilty of such folly is not far removed from a savage, and it is safe to say that this fad will not be adopted by American women.—San Francisco Chronicle.

FASHION FANCIES.

Silk visites of black silk.

Long neck scarfs of thin silk.

Liberty foulards having a satin finish.

Polka-dotted foulards and cotton goods.

Shepherd checks in wool and silk goods.

Boys' blouse suits of heavy striped cotton.

Silk petticoats trimmed with corded ruffles.

Black taffeta in rich grades for nice separate skirts.

Corded ruffles of taffeta by the yard for hat trimmings.

Neckties of white net edged with ruffles of black lace.

Foulard gowns having ruchings of black and white ribbon or chiffon.

White taffeta gowns with frills of white satin ribbon for evening wear.

Large hollyhock designs in English chintz draperies of brilliant shading on a white ground.

Colored organdies trimmed in black or white lace inserting.

Long quills in black, white or colors, spangled with jet or steel.

Belts of tiny strips of leather in two colors braided together.

Red, white and blue sash ribbon in cross and lengthwise stripes.

Plaid and striped ginghams trimmed with Hamburg insertion.

Silk parasol covered with rows of black and white lace, alternated.

Golf umbrellas with a putting stick for a ferrule and a leather case.

Yellow, white and mode chamois gloves with two large socket buttons.

Colored pique gowns touched up with accessories of bright contrasting taffeta.

Golf vests of white or colored corduroy, serge, etc., with silk sleeves and brass buttons.

Collars of chiffon with appliques of lace having long, narrow ends in front from a small, square bow.—Dry Goods

Pattern for any garment illustrated in these columns (past or future issues), sent on receipt of ten cents. Cut out illustration and forward to Up-to-Date Fashion Co., 153 West 23d St., New York.

An Aged Scottish Order.

The Scottish Order of the Thistle is another aged order, but it is at least 370 years younger than the Order of St. Constantine. With commendable discretion, it says it dates only from 787. It must have been founded by Solvathius, King of Scotland, who died in that year, or by Achaius, King of Scotland, who ascended the throne in that year. At all events, 900 years afterward, in 1687, James VII., King of Scotland, reestablished it. It is the only one of the higher orders of knighthood that has at present among its members a person not a noble; this person is John D. S. Campbell, commonly called the Marquis of Lorne, son of the Duke of Argyll.

Besides these two ancient orders even the Spanish military orders of St. James of the Sword, 1175, of Alcantara, 1156, and of Calatrava, 1158, seem young, and the Danish Order of Dannebrog, 1219; the Portuguese Order of Christ, 1318; the Swedish Order of the Seraphim, and the English Order of the Garter, 1350, seem quite childish.

A Municipality's Restaurant.

The city of Grenoble, France, has been running a restaurant and kitchen for fifty years. Meals are supplied at cost in the restaurant, or delivered at residences, as may be desired. The food is of the best quality, the cooks are as skillful as any in Paris, and the service is excellent. The dining-rooms are of several grades, according to the attendance, so that all classes and tastes may be suited. One may dine there for three cents on bread and soup, and have his hunger thoroughly appeased, or one can pay twelve cents and enjoy a full course dinner. The best rooms are marble-floored and prettily decorated. There is no financial profit whatever to the city of Grenoble in operating this huge restaurant, which serves from 15,000 to 20,000 meals a day. The charges are based on the cost of the materials used, help, and keeping utensils and buildings in repair.—American Kitchen Magazine.

Beauty Is Blood Deep.

Clean blood means a clean skin. No beauty without it. Cascarets, Candy Cathartic clean your blood and keep it clean, by stirring up the lazy liver and driving all impurities from the body. Begin to-day to banish pimples, boils, blotches, blackheads, and that sickly bilious complexion by taking Cascarets,—beauty for ten cents. All druggists, satisfaction guaranteed, 10c, 25c, 50c.

The capital letter "Q" will be found but twice in the Old Testament, and three times in the New.

Hip Disease

Had Five Running Sores—Could Not Walk Without Crutches.

"I suffered from hip disease and had five running sores on one of my hips. I could not walk without crutches. I was confined to my bed for weeks at a time. I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla and it has accomplished a perfect cure. I am now well and have no trouble from impure blood." Annie Robert, 49 Fourth Street, Fall River, Mass. Remember

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is America's Greatest Medicine. $1; six for $5

Hood's Pills cure biliousness, indigestion.

Took It as a Hint.

A story is told of Senator Vest making a political speech in Sedalia, Mo., some time ago, when he was greatly embarrassed to see nearly every man in the house take out his watch at the same time. He had been speaking an hour, but the hint that he had exhausted the patience of his hearers was so palpable that he could scarcely ignore it, and he blurted out something in the way of regrets that he was keeping the crowd too long. No one in the hall seemed to understand why he stopped in the midst of his argument to make his apology and the incident was overlooked in a few minutes, for the political enthusiasm was sufficient to encourage the Senator to conclude his speech. After the meeting he spoke to the chairman about the remarkable anxiety on the part of the audience to ascertain the time just as the clock struck 9, and explained that he took it as a hint, because the aggressive striking of the clock seemed to obviate any necessity for watch consultation. He was informed that at noon and 9 p. m. the nearest approach to a local time, a gun was fied, and that everybody, as a matter of habit, consulted his watch at those hours to see if it was correct.

Marble Ponds of Persia.

That beautiful transparent stone called Tabriz marble, much used in the burial places of Persia and in their grandest edifices, consists of petrified water of ponds in certain parts of the country. This petrifaction may be traced from its commencement to its termination; in one part the water is clear, in a second it appears thicker and stagnant, in a third quite black, and in its last stage it is white like frost. When the operation is complete a stone thrown on its surface makes no impression, and one may walk over it without wetting one's shoes. The substance thus produced is brittle and transparent, and sometimes richly striped with red, green and copper color. So much is this marble, which may be cut into large slabs, looked upon as a luxury, that none but the king, his sons and persons especially privileged are permitted to take it.

Dat's My Li'l' Boy.

Dosn keer how he rompin' roun'—
Fill de house wid joy
Le' 'm play en have his way;
Dat's my li'l' boy!

Go ter school twell holiday,
Wid his book en toy;
"Beats de lan'," de teacher say.
Dat's my li'l' boy!

Mammy gittin' ol'; I spec'
Soon she'll miss de joy
Er his a'ms croun' her neck;
Good-by, li'l' boy!
—Chicago Times-Herald.

THE DUTY OF MOTHERS.

Daughters Should be Carefully Guided in Early Womanhood.

What suffering frequently results from a mother's ignorance; or more frequently from a mother's neglect to properly instruct her daughter!

Tradition says "woman must suffer," and young women are so taught. There is a little truth and a great deal of exaggeration in this. If a young woman suffers severely she needs treatment and her mother should see that she gets it.

Many mothers hesitate to take their daughters to a physician for examination; but no mother need hesitate to write freely about her daughter or herself to Mrs. Pinkham and secure the most efficient advice without charge. Mrs. Pinkham's address is Lynn, Mass.

The following letter from Miss MARIE F. JOHNSON, Centralia, Pa., shows what neglect will do, and tells how Mrs. Pinkham helped her:

"My health became so poor that I had to leave school. I was tired all the time, and had dreadful pains in my side and back. I was also troubled with irregularity of menses. I was very weak, and lost so much flesh that my friends became alarmed. My mother, who is a firm believer in your remedies from experience, thought perhaps they might benefit me, and wrote you for advice. I followed the advice you gave, and used Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and Liver Pills as you directed, and am now as well as I ever was. I have gained flesh and have a good color. I am completely cured of irregularity."

25 CTS. PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS.

THE KEYSTONE STATE.

Latest News Gleaned from Various Parts

THE YORK MONUMENT.

Shaft Erected on Penn Park by the County Commissioners—Revenue Collector Hershey Begins to Wield the Axe—Middlesex Furnace to Resume—Carpenter Steel Company Shipping Big Projectiles.

One of the most important events of the historic town of York was the dedication of a monument to the memory of the soldiers and sailors of York county. The monument was erected on "Penn Park" by the County Commissioners, empowered by the act of Assembly. The details of the beautiful shaft were suggested to the architect by the Column of July, in Paris, France, and the new monumentat West Point, N. Y. The entire monument, with exception of the four bronze figures and bas-reliefs is of Barre, Vt., granite. It rises to a total height of 65 feet 6 inches, including the crowning figure of Victory. The contract price of the monument was $23,500, and with the other necessary expenses the total cost will reach $26,500. The formal dedication of the monument was a decided success. Veterans were present from every section of the county and neighboring cities. The parade was marshaled by Captain W. I. Reisinger and aids. It was headed by a platoon of police. Jenkins Post, of Hanover, had a small brass cannon drawn by two ponies. Frequent salutes were fired. On East Market Street an immense American flag was raised, and as the school children passed it was unfurled, allowing about 400 miniature flags to fall among them.

Tax Warrant.

The Township Committee of Lumberton Township have had issued a tax warrant against all persons who have not paid their taxes for the years 1896 and 1897, and directed Constable B. L. Thompson to collect the same. A notice issued reads: "On and after the 2d day of July I will call at the house of delinquent taxpayers, and will inventory their personal property and will sell as much as will pay the said tax and cost. All those who have no personal property to levy upon will be taken to jail. Pay your taxes and save costs and the constable will not appear at your house."

Political Changes.

Jacob Strickhouser, Deputy Revenue Collector of York County, appointed by Collector Shearer four years ago, and who refused to hand in his resignation to Revenue Collector Hershey, was informed that he would not be needed after July 1. His place will be taken by Richard H. Liggett, of Fawn, York county. Strickhouser is the first to go, but others who have not handed in their resignations will be asked to vacate soon.

Furnace Will Resume.

"The Fannie" Furnace, at West Middlesex, will resume operations at a near date, after an idleness of two years. The furnace will probably be operated by B. L. Kimberly and E. A. Wheeler, of Sharon. The output will be used by New Castle, Greenville, Sharon and Cleveland converns.

Projectiles For Our Navy.

The Carpenter Steel Company Thursday sent 200 6-inch and 200 8-inch shells to Washington. The works are to be enlarged. Two crucible melting furnaces will be built at once, doubling the capacity of the crucible department.

Brevities.

A company with a capital of $80,000 has received a charter to manufacture textile fabrics at Newville.

Several thousand people witnessed the laying of the cornerstone for the new building of the Hanley Hose Company at Chester.

George Fidler, of Fritztown, fell dead at market while seated at his stall. Death was due to heart disease.

George C. Wagenseller, who was several weeks ago recommended for the appointment as postmaster for Selin's Grove, has been appointed.

Israel Mellinger, a butcher, was struck by an express train at the railroad crossing at Sinking Spring and was carried about 300 yards on the cowcatcher before he fell to the ground. He was seriously injured.

J. P. Hies, of Doylestown, his wife and four daughters were taken violently ill on a train from Harrisburg, because of the stewed peaches they ate at a camp meeting near Harrisburg, which poisoned them.

Counsel for Jonas Preston, Jr., the Doe Run wife murderer, argued a motion for a new trial. The attorneys for the defense believe that Preston is insane. The Court deferred a decision.

An aerolite fell on the farm of J. W. Russell, near Sharon. It appeared glowing red and left a luminous trail, like a comet of prismatic hue. A piece weighing eleven pounds was found which, when assayed, will be sent to the Smithsonian Institute at Washington.

Professor Wallace Peter Dick, who for three years has been president of Metzgar College, in Carlisle, has resigned that position to accept the professorship of Greek and pedagogy at the State Normal School at West Chester. He is a graduate of Brown University.

An attempt to wreck a coal train was made on the Pennsylvania & Reading Road near Minersville. Two engines were coming down from the Lytle colliery with twenty loaded coal cars. The train was moving rapidly, and at a point on a curve, where there is an embankment nearly forty feet high, the conductor, who was on the forward engine, noticed several spikes and a brake shoe laid on the rails ahead. The alarm was given and the train finally brought to a standstill, but not until it had run over several of the spikes.

Russia is pressing on in Asia. She has absorbed three of the richest Chinese provinces and gained a group of ice-free ports and impregnable fortresses for the terminus of her great Siberian railroad. One might think, to see these plans on paper, that America and Great Britain were to be summarily crowded out of that quarter of the world. But it will not be so. The fact is that the Anglo-Saxon race is dominant in China and Japan, above all other aliens, and is likely to remain so. The vast preponderance of foreign trade of those empires is with Great Britain and the United States.

LEITER A LOSER.

Young Chicago Speculator Says He Has Been Caught in His Big Deal.

A Chicago special says: The famous wheat deal of Joseph Leiter went to pieces Monday. It has gradually been getting into position for such a collapse for a week past. Cash wheat has dropped $1 in thirty days, July wheat 50 cents and September wheat more than 25 cents.

Monday young Leiter was closeted at the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank with his father, L. Z. Leiter, and after the consultation admitted that he had lost money as the outcome of the day's sensational "slump." He also admitted that his father had withdrawn his support, and that he would not be able to put up the margins which were called for as the result of the drop in prices. He declared, however, that the embarrassment was temporarily, and that he would make no assignment.

An intimate friend of Mr. Leiter and one who is believed to know much about his Board of Trade business said: "Mr. Leiter has not failed, nor has he made an assignment, and I do not think he will do so."

There are many persons who doubt whether young Leiter has really lost money. They believe that he has simply unloaded at a loss in order to clear his skirts of the whole deal.

If, on the other hand, he has really been caught, there are many explanations. One rumored sensation was that he had been victimized by smooth associates in Minneapolis and St. Paul. They stayed with the bull leader until there was a good chance to unload, and the rumor is that they have dumped their holdings on him, while he held the bag. The game has been played by these parties before on other people, who have suffered severely.

It is also said that Lieter's heaviest losses came in his European ventures. Reports of good crops in view across the water had a depressing effect upon the foreign markets, and hence the shrinkage in value of the cereal merchandised to European ports.

Leiter, at the end of May, had profits of from $5,000,000 to $7,000,000 in his trade. He then had more than 10,000,000 bushels, and had handled more than 40,000,000 bushels. In all the fifteen months' campaign a good part of Leiter's cash wheat that has been shipped from here and the seaboard is sold for July delivery in Europe at high prices, so that the collapse at this end is looked upon as the cleaning up of the last of his trades.

His interests in wheat have been small since the close of the May deal. He has shipped his wheat out, and there are only about 750,000 bushels of cash wheat here.

His sales are placed at between 8,000,000 and 10,000,000 bushels, mostly September, of which 3,000,000 bushels are on puts sold through Lamson. Armour has taken Leiter's June wheat off his hands, about 250,000 bushels being transferred from Allen Grier, Leiter's chief broker. Leiter also transferred a lot of September to Lamson, but it has no significance except to enable them to settle trades.

Leiter made no attempt to conceal the fact that he had sold out all his holdings in futures. When it came out that he had transferred most of his trades in futures to other well-known houses and that they were well protected by margins, it was seen that whatever losses there were should fall upon Leiter.

A NEW FLYING SQUADRON.

Schley is to Be the Leader of the Proposed Expedition to Spanish Waters.

A naval officer at Newport News says that one of the most daring movements in the history of naval warfare, with Commodore Schley to put it into effect, is a strong probability of the near future. This venture, which has been hinted at, is the sending of a new flying squadron to Spanish waters to locate Spain's reserve fleet, should the fleet remain in Cadiz harbor.

The plan of the department, it is said, contemplates the dispatch of a second or reinforcing squadron to Spanish waters, and the capture or annihilation of the Cadiz fleet. The second fleet would probably consist of two battle ships, several cruisers and a number of colliers.

There is no doubt that a new squadron will soon be formed in Hampton Roads, and all indications point to the fact that it will be sent across the Atlantic, if the Spanish reserve fleet does not make a quick move for Cuba or Porto Rico. This step may not be inaugurated, however, until Cervera's fleet is either captured or destroyed.

It is said that the new squadron will be composed of the cruisers Brooklyn (Commodore Schley's flagship,) New York, Minneapolis, Columbia, St. Paul, Yale, St. Louis and Harvard. All of these ships, except the Brooklyn, New York and Columbia, are now here or in Hampton Roads. All have a speed of more than twenty-one knots, and they would form as fast and strong a flying squadron as could be organized from the American navy. Their coal carrying capacity ranges from 2,000 to 4,000 tons.

BOLD LIEUT. BLUE.

He Travels Seventy Miles and Distinctly Sees the Spanish Warships.

Santiago de Cuba, (via Kingston, Jamaica,) Special.—The delay in the arrival of the troop transports has been ascribed here to a fear in Washington that after all Admiral Cervera's squadron might not be in Santiago harbor. Once for all, Admiral Sampson decided to settle this question officially, and last Saturday he sent Lieut. Victor Blue, of the gunboat Suwanee, to investigate. Lieutenant Blue is a South Carolinian.

The officer proceeded with guides to the hills overlooking the harbor and the city. He distinctly saw and definitely located four Spanish armored cruisers and two torpedo-boat destroyers. He saw also three small cruisers or gunboats.

The result of his expedition he reported to Admiral Sampson on the deck of the flagship New York. Lieutenant Blue traveled about seventy miles, following the eastward line of the city. He brought to the flagship a copy of a Santiago paper issued last Saturday, in which complaint is made that the navy and army are failing to distribute to the residents their portions of the provisions remaining in the city.

Lieutenant Blue's report has definitely exposed the fiction that any of Cervera's cruisers was in the Bahamas, or in a position to attack the transports, which are now confidently expected at an early date. Admiral Sampson complimented him upon his daring and successful mission.

A Bid For German Aid.

The Spanish press has lately increased its optimism, based on the belief that Germany intends to prevent a bombardment of Manila by making a naval demonstration. The newspapers urge sacrifices, with the view of securing Germany's assistance. Political leaders express themselves in favor of offering Germany the following concessions in return for her "taking the initiative in checking America: Firstly, naval stations and coaling depots in Spanish Oceania; secondly, Spanish concurrence in the development of Germany's commercial and political relations with Morocco.

A Fatality Avoided.

From the Democrat, Goshen, Ind.

When neuralgia is accompanied by a dull, heavy pain near the heart, frequently becoming intense, it generally terminates fatally. Mrs. Nancy Flynn, who lives near Goshen, Indiana, survived such an attack and her advice is worth heeding.

"In the fall of '92," she said, "I began to have trouble with my heart. There was a sharp pain in my breast which became rapidly worse. The doctor was puzzled and put me under the influence of opiates. These sharp attacks followed one another at intervals and I became weak and had a haggard look. I was constantly in pain, seldom slept and had no appetite.

"At the end of two years I was confined to my couch most of the time and the doctors agreed that my death was only a matter of a short time.

A Serious Time.

"One day I noticed in a newspaper an item about a woman having been cured of neuralgia of the heart by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People and I concluded to try them.

"When I had finished one box I noticed an improvement in my condition, and when I had taken twelve boxes I was completely cured. 'Those pills have done for you what we could not do,' said one of my physicians, 'they have saved your life.'

"That was two years ago and my heart has not troubled me since. I believe I owe my life to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, and I take pleasure in telling others about them."

Among the many forms of neuralgia are headache, nervousness, paralysis, apoplexy and locomotor ataxia. Some of these were considered incurable until Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People were formulated. To-day thousands testify to having been cured of such diseases by these pills.

Doctors frequently prescribe them and all druggists sell them.

MARRIAGE OF OFFICERS.

The Armies of Europe Have Various Rules Regulating It.

The restrictive conditions at present in force with regard to the marriage of officers in the Russian army forbid this privilege under any circumstance in the case of officers under the age of 23. Between the ages of 23 and 28 years the dot of an officer's wife must amount to a sum representing the minimum income of 250 roubles yearly. On comparison of these conditions with those regulating the same question in other European armies, it may be noted that in the Austro-Hungarian army the number of officers authorized to contract marriage is limited by a fixed proportion assigned to each grade, and, there totals being reached, all further marriages must be deferred pending the occurrence of vacancies in the married establishments. The Italian army regulations, which fix the income of the fiancee at a minimum of 1,200 to 2,000 lire, would appear to be more rational in their operation. Italian officers, however, apply a somewhat liberal interpretation to this law, with the result that the number of marriages occurring under actual provisions does not exceed more than an eighth of the total number, seven-eighths of the officers being united under conditions of the religious ceremony only, and thus exposing themselves to all the inconveniences which attend a marriage not recognized by civil law. Similar disabilities would now appear to be incurred by Russian officers, and suggestions have been made by the press in Russia that a general revision of the law is becoming necessary. The question is assuming some importance from the fact that Russian officers, reaching a total number of nearly 40,000, represent one of the most important classes in the state.—Brooklyn Citizen.

Ethel—Oh, Clarence! Do you really mean what you say—that you will do anything I ask of you? Clarence Sophomore—Darling, you have heard me swear it. Ethel—Then, dearest, please, please get yourself appointed center rush on the Yale foot-ball team next year.—Puck.

Boarding House Keeper—How sorry I feel for those poor Klondike miners this cold weather! Boarder—Madam, there is no need of going so far to place your sympathy. You seem to forget that I occupy one of your hall rooms.—Judge.

Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away.

To quit tobacco easily and forever, be magnetic, full of life, nerve and vigor, take No-To-Bac, the wonder-worker, that makes weak men strong. All druggists, 50c or $1. Cure guaranteed. Booklet and sample free. Address Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York.

In St. Petersburg there are 83,000 Protestants. Of these 42,000 are Germans, half of them Russian subjects.

After physicians had given me up, I was saved by Piso's Cure.—RALPH ERBO, Williamsport, Pa., Nov. 22, 1895.

In Russia it is the custom for duelists to breakfast together before going out to fight.

Educate Your Bowels With Cascarets.

Candy Cathartic, cure constipation forever. 10c, 25c. If C. C. C. fail, druggists refund money.

Iron horseshoes have been found dating back to the year 481.

S. K. Coburn, Mgr. Clarie Scott, writes: "I find Hall's Catarrh Cure a valuable remedy." Druggists sell it. 75c.

A curious and sluggish creature is the tautawa, a nine-inch lizard, whose home is in New Zealand. He is usually found clinging to rocks or logs along the shores of rivers and lakes, and has been known to remain in one position for months.

To Cure a Cold in One Day.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c.

The second Parliament of Religions ought to be held at Benares in 1900, according to Indian papers, which call attention to the fact that that city is sacred to 500,000,000 Buddhists and 200,000,000 Hindus.

No-To-Bac for Fifty Cents.

Guaranteed tobacco habit cure, makes weak men strong, blood pure. 50c, $1. All druggists

The most recent estimate of the wealth of Great Britain and Ireland is £11,806,000,000.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reducing inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle.

WOMEN-FOLK OF THE SENATE

Amusing Remarks Are Often Addressed to Those in Official Life.

Mary Nimmo Balentine writing of the "Women of the United States Senate," in the Woman's Home Companion, tells some amusing incidents in the experiences of Senatorial families which require great tact and self-command to be passed over without contretemps.

"Women whose husbands and fathers are in political life enjoy interesting experiences and meet with curious people at times. It is asserted that the women in the families of candidates for office often assist in determining the outcome of elections. When this is true it is because of the quiet tact and domestic virtues of the women rather than of any specially brilliant performances on their part. The wife of a prominent Senator, who is also the daughter of a Senator, recalls with much mirth the days of her father's campaign. She and her sister used to accompany him when he went to make speeches, and wrapped in waterproof cloaks the young ladies would mingle with the crowd to hear the comments of the people. The two were noted wags and wits, and were feared for their fun-making proclivities. The elder was invited once to visit with her father a valued constituent whose farm was near the county town. They went and enjoyed the day fully, visited the county fair, and were interested in all they saw. At night, when the young lady had retired to her room and was partially undressed, there came a knock at the door. She peeped out and saw the daughter of the house. 'May I come in?' 'Certainly,' replied the other, opening the door. 'Do you know I was awfully afraid to have you come here?' 'Why, then, did you ask me to come?' 'Oh, your pa and my pa are such friends that I couldn't help it. But I just made up my mind that if you acted a bit stuck up or put on any airs over us I was just bound to tell you of it. I'm right glad now that you did come.' This frank certificate of amiability was much prized by the recipient."

Every man is valued in this world as he shows by his conduct he wishes to be valued.—Bruyere.

That Everlasting Irritating Itch.

That describes Tetter, Eczema and other skin diseases. 50 cents will cure them—stop the itch at once. 50 cents pays for a box of Tetterine at drug stores or postpaid for 50 cents in stamps from J. T. Shuptrine, Savannah, Ga.

Paris and Marseilles are connected by telegraph lines entirely underground.

Fits permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. $2 trial bottle and treatise free DR. R. H. KLINE, LTD., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

England makes $20,000,000 a year profit out of its postoffice.

To Cure Constipation Forever.

Take Cascarets Candy Cathartic. 10c or 25c. If C. C. C. fail to cure, druggists refund money.

There are more than 50,000 gipsies in Spain.

SYRUP OF FIGS

NEVER IMITATED IN QUALITY.

THE EXCELLENCE OF SYRUP OF FIGS

is due not only to the originality and simplicity of the combination, but also to the care and skill with which it is manufactured by scientific processes known to the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. only, and we wish to impress upon all the importance of purchasing the true and original remedy. As the genuine Syrup of Figs is manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. only, a knowledge of that fact will assist one in avoiding the worthless imitations manufactured by other parties. The high standing of the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. with the medical profession, and the satisfaction which the genuine Syrup of Figs has given to millions of families, makes the name of the Company a guaranty of the excellence of its remedy. It is far in advance of all other laxatives, as it acts on the kidneys, liver and bowels without irritating or weakening them, and it does not gripe nor nauseate. In order to get its beneficial effects, please remember the name of the Company—

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.

LOUISVILLE, Ky. NEW YORK, N. Y.

From Manufacturer to Consumer.

For the asking we mail you our Lithographed Carpet Catalogue, showing goods in lithographed colors. For samples, send eight cents. ALL CARPETS SEWED FREE, AND FREIGHT PAID TO YOUR STATION.

$3.95

Buys this (exact) Solid Oak Refrigerator. Our 112-page Catalogue of Furniture, Draperies, Crockery, Baby Carriages, Stoves, Lamps, Bedding, Mirrors, Pictures, &c., is mailed to all who ask for it.

$7.45

Buys a Made-to-your-Measure All-wool Cheviot Suit, EXPRESS PAID TO YOUR STATION. Catalogue and Samples Free. Address (exactly as below.)

JULIUS HINES & SON,

Dept. 314. BALTIMORE, MD.

Biliousness

"I have used your valuable CASCARETS and find them perfect. Couldn't do without them. I have used them for some time for indigestion and biliousness and am now completely cured. Recommend them to every one. Once tried, you will never be without them in the family." EDW. A. MARX, Albany, N. Y.

CANDY CATHARTIC Cascarets TRADE MARK REGISTERED REGULATE THE LIVER

Pleasant. Palatable. Potent. Taste Good. Do Good, Never Sicken, Weaken, or Gripe. 10c, 25c, 50c.

... CURE CONSTIPATION. ...

Sterling Remedy Company, Chicago, Montreal, New York. 321

NO-TO-BAC Sold and guaranteed by all druggists to CURE Tobacco Habit.

Columbia Bevel-Gear Chainless Bicycles

MAKE HILL CLIMBING EASY.

Columbia Chain Wheels, $75
Hartfords, . . 50
Vedettes, $40 & 35

$125.

POPE MFG. CO., Hartford, Conn.

HERE IT IS!

Want to learn all about a Horse? How to Pick Out a Good One? Know Imperfections and so Guard against Fraud? Detect Disease and Effect a Cure when same is possible? Tell the Age by the Teeth? What to call the Different Parts of the Animal? How to Shoe a Horse Properly? All this and other Valuable Information can be obtained by reading our 100-PAGE ILLUSTRATED HORSE BOOK, which we will forward, postpaid, on receipt of only 25 cents in stamps.

BOOK PUB. HOUSE,

134 Leonard St., N. Y. City.

MONEY IN CHICKENS.

Send 25 cents in stamps for Book.

BOOK PUBLISHING HOUSE,

134 Leonard Street, - - New York.

HE PAYS

THE FREIGHT. BEST SCALES. LEAST MONEY. JONES OF BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

LADIES can earn 10 dollars weekly at home; experience unnecessary; reply envelope for sample and particulars. NIXONIA, 23 Third Ave., N. Y. City.

If afflicted with sore eyes, use Thompson's Eye Water

D N U 25

EVERY MAN HIS OWN DOCTOR

"Before and After Taking."

By J. Hamilton Ayers, A. M., M. D.

This is a most Valuable Book for the Household, teaching as it does the easily-distinguished Symptoms of different Diseases, the Causes, and Means of Preventing such Diseases, and the Simplest Remedies which will alleviate or cure.

598 PAGES,

PROFUSELY ILLUSTRATED.

The Book is written in plain everyday English, and is free from the technical terms which render most Doctor Books so valueless to the generality of readers. This Book is intended to be of Service in the Family, and is so worded as to be readily understood by all. Only

60 CTS. POST-PAID.

(The low price only being made possible by the immense edition printed). Not only does this Book contain so much Information Relative to Diseases, but very properly gives a Complete Analysis of everything pertaining to Courtship, Marriage and the Production and Rearing of Healthy Families; together with Valuable Recipes and Prescriptions, Explanations of Botanical Practice, Correct use of Ordinary Herbs. New Edition, Revised and Enlarged with Complete Index. With this Book in the house there is no excuse for not knowing what to do in an emergency. Don't wait until you have illness in your family before you order, but send at once for this valuable volume, ONLY 60 CENTS POST-PAID. Send postal notes or postage stamps of any denomination not larger than 5 cents.

BOOK PUBLISHING HOUSE 134 Leonard Street, N. Y. City.

THE CENTRE REPORTER

FRED KURTZ, - Editor

TERMS.—One year, $1.50, when paid in advance. Those in arrears subject to previous terms, $2.00 per year.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—20 cents per line for three insertions, and 5 cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Other rates made made known on application.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. June 23

Quay owns Wm. A. Stone.

Likely to be Jenks, by jinks.

The chatter from Spain about the Cadiz fleet is all a "beltznickel."

The nomination of Hon. George A. Jenks, for Governor, by the Altoona convention, now seems likely; his name meets with great and increasing favor all over the state.

The war moves slowly along and the Spanish people are made believe by their officials that the United States is whipped in every fight.

If it was McKinley that put up the price of wheat, as his party claimed, why didn't he keep it up instead of letting it drop 75c a bushel?

The situation of the besieged in Camanera, Cuba, is a fearful one. The people are eating horses and mules and are scouring the hills for fruits and herbs.

Matt Savage was defeated for congress in Clearfield county, by James A. Kerr carrying the county for Singleton Bell.

The suggestion of the name of Hon. George A. Jenks for the Governorship finds favor all over the state, and there is not a more pure, honorable and capable man in the state. Mr. Jencks is not seeking the nomination.

Colonel Stone, when asked about the disreputable and dishonest Legislature and enormities of ring domination at Harrisburg, said in effect he had not studied the subject; some defended them and some assailed them, he said, but he had not made up his mind. The fact is he was a consenting and assisting party, and one of Senator Quay's captains of the guard.

The Cologne Gazette of 16, publishes a note, understood to be semi-official, which reads as follows:

"According to trustworthy information, all conjectures in the press and in political circles in Spain, which are being built on the supposed intention of Germany to abandon her neutrality in the Philippines question, are entirely baseless. In Spanish official quarters the arrival of German men-of-war at Manila is regarded as perfectly natural, for the great German interests there demand protection."

Papers throughout the country are still discussing the question, What should we do with the Philippines? And no wonder. It is perhaps the most interesting and most complicated problem that any nation has ever had to face, and may possibly lead to a decision which would have tremendous consequences for the human race as a whole. It is very easy to give an off-hand answer to such a question, but those who do so now may live to wish that they had been less precipitate in their judgment.

The fiscal year ending June 30, 1898, will make a record which has been unapproached in the past, and which will probably remain unparalleled for many years to come. Our total exports of merchandise for the eleven months ended May 31, 1898, were valued at $1,135,485,618. Our imports amounted in value to $563,596,581—leaving an enormous excess of exports ($571,889,037). Extraordinary circumstances have operated to increase our shipments of merchandise abroad, particularly breadstuffs, and our imports have been checked by tariff regulations and by the war; but the amazing totals are a magnificent proof of the country's resources.

A question that experts have been squabbling over for ten years was solved in ten minutes when the dynamite cruiser Vesuvius ran inshore at Santiago and fired three shells filled with high explosives at a battery, which the other vessels had been unable to silence. How much damage she did is not known at this writing, nor does it matter; the main point is that she fired actual dynamite or gun cotton, it is not certain which, without harm to herself, which many critics said could not be done, and that every shell exploded on striking—probably with the results usually attendant upon a dynamite explosion. This is a distinct advance in the art of war. We know, now, that dynamite shells can be fired successfully, and there can be no doubt that they will be quite generally employed hereafter. The one difficulty that appears to remain is the range. The guns of the Vesuvius have a range of only one mile, and that seems to be about the limit of guns fired by compressed air, as hers are.

Leiter lost several millions by his gigantic wheat deals. In the start he gained several millions. Farmers who held wheat when Leiter began to buy, and who sold before his failure last week, obtained good prices, and can harbor a friendly feeling for the young man, while those who held back their wheat expecting the price to reach $2 or over, now bite their lips over their folly when 70 to 80 cents is the price offered.

The rich crop prospects in the United States and other wheat growing countries of the world, is what gave Leiter's big wheat holdings a tumble. The price of wheat is now likely to remain under a dollar.

Arrangements for the closing of the Leiter wheat deal were completed a few days ago, when final papers were placed before Joseph Leiter, and 7,000,000 bushels of cash wheat were consigned to P. D. Armour, who will henceforth control all the Leiter holdings.

Armour had already begun to dispose of his holdings, and unless the coming crop is harvested sooner than anticipated it seems likely that the immense line of wheat in the Northwest will be consumed there.

It is stated that Leiter will not lose as much as was generally believed. Armour's assumption of the burden is said to have meant at least $2,000,000 for Leiter.

Cuban scouts report that the inhabitants of Calmanera have strewn the streets with straw and oil, with the intention of destroying the city and fleeing to the hills, and the situation is desperate.

Starving and famine stricken, convinced of the ultimate triumph of the Americans and without faith in the protection of the Spanish soldiers, the people are believed to have determined to leave their houses in ashes behind them and seek safety in the mountains to the north. The scouts declare that the story is accurate and say that the buildings of the town are being rapidly prepared for the torch.

Relative to Germany's unfriendly attitude towards the United States, a high authority remarks:

"There has not been a single act or word of the Government which could be construed as unfriendly to the United States, nor has the Government any such intention in the future. It is difficult to understand the train of reasoning by which the Americans conclude that either the Emperor or the Government is unfriendly to them.

"Either as a nation or as a belligerent Germany has always kept faith in politics and in diplomacy. Why then this studied attempt of the American and British press to construe every act as an unfriendly step?

"Naturally, the Emperor and the Government are seriously annoyed at the wholly groundless charges. Patience is a virtue, but there is a limit to it."

He Wants to Go Home.

The Atlantic Constitution prints the following letter, recently written by a new recruit: "Dear Jane,—I'm in trouble. I've done enlisted in the army, an' I'm sorry for it. I wish I was home. Jane, you will do me this one favor? Write to the war department an' tell the President the children is down with the measles, and your old rheumatism is broke out ag'in, an' you needs me at home. Will you do this much for me, Jane? Oh, Jane, I'm in deep trouble! Jane—my dear Jane—if the the children ain't got the measles, send 'em over in the Green neighborhood. The Greens is always got 'em, an' the children'll be shore to ketch 'em there. Will you do this fer me, Jane? Oh, Jane, don't forsake me! Ain't I your husband?

New York's New Fish Law.

A new law in the state of New York offers a reward, ranging from three to five dollars, to any person destroying a fish net found in state water not duly licensed. This looks like a good way to solve the problem of illegal fishing, which has bothered the authorities of many states. A law which makes every man a detective for his personal gain is much more likely to accomplish its object than one which makes it the duty of one or two men to prevent violations over a wide stretch of territory.

The Chief Burgess of Milesburg, Pa., says De Witt's Little Early Risers are the best pills he ever used in his family during forty years of housekeeping. They cure constipation, sick headache and stomach and liver troubles. Small in size but great in results. For sale by Smith & Crawford.

WRIT IN PARTITION:—

To the heirs and legal representatives of M. M. Fishburn, late of Benner township, deceased: Catharine Fishburn, Bellefonte, widow; J. Henry Fishburn, Bellefonte; William H. Fishburn, Grand Islands, Nebraska; Mary A. Hoy, Bellefonte; H. K. Hoy, her husband, Bellefonte, Frank Fishburn, Pine Grove Mills, Pa.; Alverta Corman, Bellefonte, Pa.; Elizabeth Fishburn, Pine Grove Mills, Pa.; Thomas Fishburn, Pine Grove Mills, Pa.

Take notice that in pursuance of an order of the Orphan's Court of Centre County, Pennsylvania, a writ in partition has been issued from said court to the Sheriff of said county, returnable on Monday, the 4th day of August, 1898, and that an inquest be held for the purpose of making partition of the real estate of said decedent on

WEDNESDAY, JULY 20TH, 1898.

At 9:30 o'clock, a. m., at the late residence of the deceased, at which time and place you can be present if you see proper.

All those several messuages, tenements and tracts of land situate in the Township of Benner, County of Centre and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, viz:

No. 1. One thereof being composed of three contiguous pieces or tracts of land bounded on the north by lands of Daniel Rhinesmith, on the west by Spring Creek, on the south by a tract of land purchased by said decedent from George Straub's Executor's and on the east by public road; containing nineteen acres more or less, thereon erected a two-story frame dwelling house, bank barn and other out-buildings, and being the family residence or homestead.

No. 2. Beginning at stones in public road thence by the above described tract of land, thence south 73¾ degrees west 69.5 perches to stones on bank of Spring Creek, thence along said Creek south 63 degrees east 4 perches to stones, thence south 22 degrees east 12.5 perches, thence south 19.5 perches to stones thence south 27 degrees west 4.5 perches to stones, thence along lands of William W. Love and Hezekiah Hoy north 39 degrees east 95.5 perches to stones; thence by lands of Hezekiah K. Hoy north 52 degrees east 26-3 perches to stones in middle of public road; thence along middle of said road north 10 degrees west 12 5-4 perches to stones; thence south 73¾ degrees west 19 perches to stones; thence south 10 degrees east 13 perches to the place of beginning, containing 40 acres and 23 perches neat measure; no buildings

W. M. CRONISTER, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Bellefonte, June 16, 1898.

RULE ON HEIRS.

Pennsylvania, Centre County ss:

(SEAL) I, George W. Rumberger, Clerk of the Orphan's Court of said county of Centre, do hereby certify that at an Orphan's Court held at Bellefonte the 25th day of April, A. D. 1898, before the Honorable the Judges of said Court, on motion a rule was granted upon the heirs and legal representatives of Daniel Bitner deceased, to come into Court on the fourth Monday of August, next to accept or refuse to accept at the valuation, or show cause why the real estate of said deceased should not be sold. Same notice to be given as in inquisition.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of said Court at Bellefonte the 25th day of August, A. D. 1898.

GEO. W. RUMBERGER, C. O. C.

W. M. CRONISTER, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, June 16, '98. Bellefonte, Pa.

NOTICE OF SPECIAL ELECTION:—

The Town Council of the Borough of Centre Hall having by resolution and vote of said Council determined to submit to the people of said Borough the question of increasing the indebtedness thereof to an amount not exceeding Two Thousand Five Hundred Dollars, in addition to the indebtedness already authorized, have fixed,

TUESDAY, THE 26th DAY OF JULY, A. D. 1898,

as the time for holding a special election in said Borough to obtain the assent of the electors thereof to such increase of indebtedness.

The said election will be conducted by the election officers duly elected according to law and will be held at the usual place of holding elections in said borough between the hours of seven o'clock a. m. and seven o'clock p. m. of the day named.

NOTICE IS FURTHER GIVEN,

First: That the amount of the last assessed valuation of all taxable property in said Borough is..... $120,727

Second: That the amount of the existing debt of said Borough as authorized by the corporate authorities is..... $5900 00

Third: The proposed increase of debt is $2500, for the purpose of completing the erection and construction of water works in said Borough of Centre Hall.

Fourth: The per centum of the proposed increase of indepiedness, with indebtedness already existing is..... .02058X

Fifth. The purpose for which said increase of indebtedness shall be used is to complete the water works of said Borough of Centre Hall, and supply the inhabitants thereof with a full and abundant supply of pure water for domestic and mechanical uses, as well as an abundant supply for fire protection therein.

Attest: SAMUEL SHOOP, Chief Burgess.

R. D. FOREMAN, Clerk.

UP-TO-DATE NEWS.

Safety Lanterns.

The common lanterns explode and burn your barns—the Safety Attachment to a lantern prevents accident, which ought to induce every farmer to buy a lantern of us.

Clover Seed.

We buy and sell Clover Seed.

Fanning Mills.

We sell Fanning Mills, with different makes of seives and riddles, to clean farm seeds, as well as Clover and Timothy seed; but there has never been a device made to separate all the Buckhorn from Clover Seed.

Seed Seives.

We have a few of the Dildine Adjustable Seed Seives for sale—the last that are in the market.

Up to Date Dairying Supplies.

The DeLaval Cream Separator was the favorite cream separator shown at the grangers' picnic where the sample Baby Separator was sold. We keep in stock Butter Workers, Babcock's Milk Testers, Dairy Thermometers, Creamers, Churns, and all other dairy fixtures, including parchment paper for wrapping butter.

Household Fixtures and Sewing Machines.

Clothes Wringers, Washing Machines, Refrigerators, Step Ladders, Baskets in great variety including the best make of Sewing Machines, which we sell at prices ranging from $12.50 to $25.00 each. Those in want of Sewing Machines will protect their own interests, as well as save money by calling on us.

Buggies and Spring Wagons.

We are agents for the Columbus Buggy Co.—the finest make of Buggies, Surries and Carriages in the market—hand-made goods. Other makes of Buggies and Carriages of best quality and lowest prices.

Blankets! Robes! Sleighs and Sleds.

A great variety of blankets, robes, horse blankets, sleighs and cutters, of the finest make in the world. Boys' cutters and flyers. Farm and Lumber Sleds of the very best make.

Builders' Supplies.

Fire and Red Brick, Flag Stones, Lime, Roofing Paper, Plastering Hair, Sand, and Victor Patent Wall Plaster, including Calcined Plaster. Logan and Rosendale Hydraulic Cements in quantities to suit buyers.

McCalmont & Co., Bellefonte, Pa.
Shortlidge & Co., State College, Pa.

THE MIFFLINBURG STEAM LAUNDRY

Mifflinburg, Pa.

Shirey & Youtz, Proprietors.

We use the soap that tackles the dirt and not the shirt.

Linen sent to this laundry is washed white, not whitewashed.

Collars and Cuffs Laundered with..

SMOOTH IVORY-LIKE EDGES.

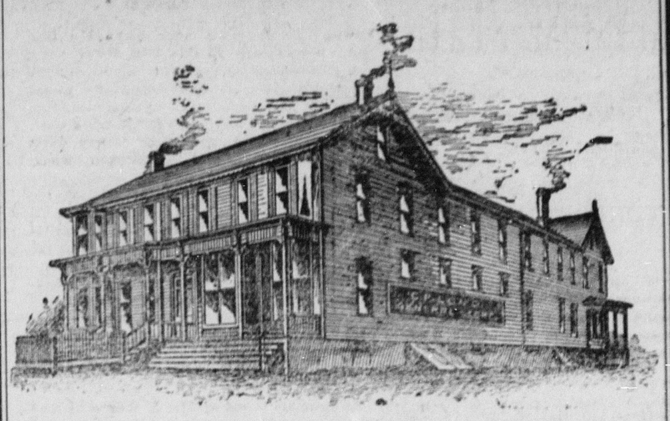
"Union Finish."

The Top Notch in Laundry Art

High Gloss or Dull Finish.

Wm. Mc. WOLF,

Agent for Centre Hall.



C. P. LONG,

PENNS VALLEY BARGAIN STORE...

Spring Mills, = = Pa.

We Are On Deck!

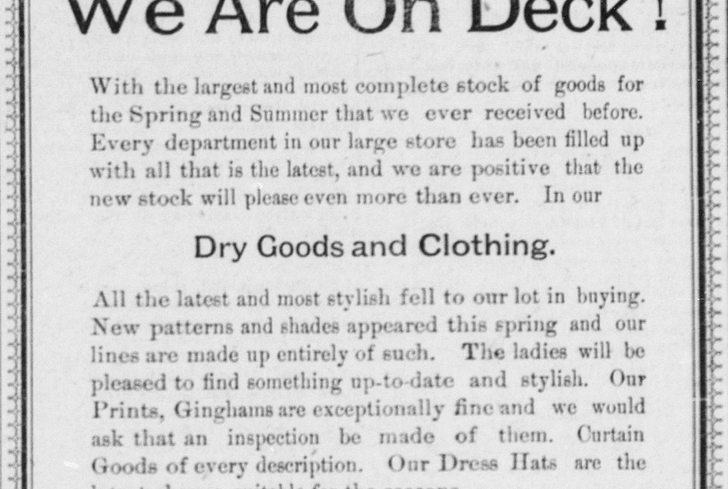
With the largest and most complete stock of goods for the Spring and Summer that we ever received before. Every department in our large store has been filled up with all that is the latest, and we are positive that the new stock will please even more than ever. In our

Dry Goods and Clothing.

All the latest and most stylish fell to our lot in buying. New patterns and shades appeared this spring and our lines are made up entirely of such. The ladies will be pleased to find something up-to-date and stylish. Our Prints, Ginghams are exceptionally fine and we would ask that an inspection be made of them. Curtain Goods of every description. Our Dress Hats are the latest shapes, suitable for the seasons.

Window Shades.

We have received a full line of Window Shades, which are being offered at tempting figures. We have them from 10c. up on roll fixtures.



The Osborne Columbia Mower.

The Osborne Columbia Mower is the accumulated excellence of an experience of 42 years; a machine perfect in detail, neat in design, light in draft, easy for the driver to operate, and embodying every element of durability. We place it on the market as a grass-cutting machine without an equal. Will be pleased to furnish estimate; can supply these machines from stock or in a short time.

JACOB SHARER,

Dealer in Osborne Binders, Osborne Mowers, Hay Tedders, Hay Rakes, Hay Rope, Binder Twine and Harvest Oil.

CENTRE HALL, - - - - - PENNA.

THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE COLLEGE

LOCATED IN ONE OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL AND HEALTHFUL SPOTS IN THE ALLEGHENY REGION; UNDENOMINATIONAL; OPEN TO BOTH SEXES; TUITION FREE; BOARD AND OTHER EXPENSES VERY LOW. NEW BUILDINGS AND EQUIPMENT.

LEADING DEPARTMENTS OF STUDY.

1. AGRICULTURE and HORTICULTURE, with constant illustrations on the Farm and in the Laboratory.
2. BIOLOGY, BOTANY and ZOOLOGY. Original study with the microscope.
3. CHEMISTRY; with an unusually full and thorough course in the Laboratory.
4. CIVIL ENGINEERING, ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING; MECHHNICAL ENGINEERING MINING ENGINEERING; These courses are accompanied with very extensive practical exercises in the Field, the Shop, and the Laboratory.
5. HISTORY; AND POLITICAL SCIENCE.
6. INDUSTRIAL ART AND DESIGN.
7. LANGUAGE and LITERATURE; Latin (optional,) French, German and English (required,) one or more continued through the entire course.
8. MATHEMATICS and ASTRONOMY; pure and applied.
9. MECHANIC ARTS; combining shop work with study, three years' course.
10. MENTAL, MORAL and POLITICAL SCIENCE; Constitutional Law and History; Political Economy, etc.
12. MILITARY SCIENCE; instruction theoretical and practical, including each arm of the service.
13. PREPARATORY COURSE; One year.

Fall term opens Sept. 11, 1895. Examinations for admission, Sept. 13.

For Catalogue or other information, address GEO. W. ATHERTON, LL.D., Prest, State College, Centre Co., Pa

EDUCATE YOURSELF

At the Anderson School of Business, Altoona, Pa. A graduating course in Book-keeping, Shorthand, Typewriting, Penmanship, and English Branches FOR THE PRICE OF ONE. BOOKS FREE. *Send for Catalogue.*

TROOPS TO THE FRONT!

My Shoes are always to the front in style, workmanship, and durability. The man who is a fighter in life's battle, as well as the butterfly of fashion, can have correct and comfortable feet by wearing my seasonable Shoes for Men, Women and Children. The height of style and excellence. Made in all up-to-date shapes in Calf, Patent Leather, and Tan—Lace, Button or Congress. Bicycle Shoes in all styles.

'Tis a feat to fit feet.

CHAS. A. KRAPE,

SPRING MILLS, - PA.

PENNSYLVANIA R. R.

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division and Northern Central Railway.

Time Table, in effect May 29, 1897.

TRAINS LEAVE MONTANDON, EASTWARD.

8.23 a. m.—Train 20. Week days for Sunbury, Harrisburg, arriving at Philadelphia, 12.50 p. m., New York 3.33 p. m., Baltimore 12.40 p. m., Washington 1.47 p. m. Through coaches to Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington.

9.27 a. m.—Train 30. Daily for Sunbury, Wilkesbarre, Harrisburg and intermediate stations. Week days for Scranton, Hazleton, and Pottsville. Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore, Washington. Through passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

1.35 p. m.—Train 8. Weekdays for Sunbury, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Hazleton, Pottsville, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 6.23 p. m., New York, 9.39 p. m. Baltimore, 6.09 p. m., Washington at 7.15 p. m. Parlor car through to Philadelphia, and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

5.01 p. m.—Train 32. Weekdays for Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Hazleton, Pottsville, and daily for Harrisburg and intermediate points, arriving at Philadelphia 10.20 p. m., New York 3.53 a. m. Baltimore 9.45 p. m., Washington 10.55 p. m. Passenger coaches to Wilkesbarre and Philadelphia and Baltimore, and parlor car to Philadelphia.

8.07 p. m.—Train 6. Weekdays for Sunbury, Harrisburg and all intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia, 4.30 a. m., New York at 7.33 a. m. Pullman sleeping cars from Harrisburg to Philadelphia and New York. Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7.30 a. m.

1.22 a. m.—Train 4. (Daily.) For Harrisburg and points east and south, arriving at Philadelphia at 6.52 a. m., New York, 9.33 a. m week days, 10.38 a. m. Sunday, Baltimore, 6.25 a. m., Washington, 7.40, a m. Pullman sleeping cars to Philadelphia and Washington, and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore

WESTWARD.

5.37 a. m.—Train 3. (Daily) For Erie, Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and intermediate stations, with passenger coaches to Erie and Rochester. Week days for DuBois, Bellefonte, and Pittsburg. On Sundays only Pullman sleepers to Rochester and Erie

10.05 a. m.—Train 31. (Daily) For Lock Haven and intermediate stations, and weekdays for Tyrone, Clearfield, Philipsburg, Pittsburg and the West, with through cars to Tyrone.

1.31 p. m.—Train 15. Weekdays for Kane, Tyrone, Clearfield, Philipsburg, Pittsburg, Canandaigua and intermediate stations, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through passenger coaches to Kane and Rochester, and Parlor car to Rochester.

6.04 p. m.—Train 1. Week days for Renovo, Elmira and intermediate stations.

9.43 p. m.—Train 13. Daily for Lock Haven, and intermediate stations.

THROUGH TRAINS FOR MONTANDON FROM EAST AND SOUTH.

Train 31 leaves New York 12.15 night, Philadelphia 4.30 a m, Baltimore 4.55 a m, Harrisburg 8.05 a m, daily, Wilkesbarre, 7 30 a. m. Weekdays arriving at Montandon 10.03 a m.

Train 15 leaves Philadelphia 8.30 a m, Washington 7.50 a m, Baltimore 8.50 a m, Willkesbarre 10.15 a m, week days, arriving at Montandon 1.31 p m, with parlor car from Philadelphia and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore

Train 1 leaves New York 9.00 a m, Phila., 12.25 p m; Washington at 10.50 a m, Baltimore at 12.00 m, Wilkesbarre 3.15 p m, arriving at Montandon at 6.04 p m, week days, with through passenger coaches from Phila. and Baltimore.

Train 21 leaves New York 1.50 p. m Sunday, Philadelphia 4.30 p m, weekdays, 4.30 p. m., Sundays, Washington 3.40 p m, Baltimore 4.49 p m, daily, Wilkesbarre, 6.00 p. m. daily, arriving at Montandon 9.45 p m. Through Parlor Car from Philadelphia, and passenger coach from Philadelphia and Washington

Train 4 leaves New York at 8.00 p m, Philad- 11.20 p m, Washington 10.40 p m, Baltimore, 11.50 p m, (daily) arriving at Montandon at 5.37 a m, with through Pullman sleeping cars from Phila., Washington and Baltimore and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

LEWISBURG AND TYRONE RAILROAD.

Week days.

Westward. P M	A.M.	STATIONS.	Eastward. A M	P M
1 38	5 40	Montandon	9 15	4 55
1 45	6 35	Lewisburg	9 05	4 47
1 53	6 43	Biehl	8 58	4 39
1 57	6 47	Vicksburg	8 53	4 35
2 05	6 55	Mifflinburg	8 45	4 27
2 16	7 07	Millmont	8 33	4 16
2 23	7 13	Glen Iron	8 26	4 08
2 51	7 40	Paddy Mountain	8 00	3 43
3 02	7 50	Coburn	7 50	3 32
3 08	7 57	Zerby	7 43	3 25
3 17	8 05	Rising Spring	7 35	3 17
3 23	8 11	Penn Cave	7 28	3 10
3 30	8 18	Centre Hall	7 22	3 02
3 35	8 24	Gregg	7 17	2 55
3 42	8 31	Linden Hall	7 10	2 48
3 46	8 35	Oak Hall	7 06	2 43
3 50	8 39	Lemont	7 02	2 38
3 54	8 43	Dale Summit	6 57	2 34
4 03	8 52	Pleasant Gap	6 48	2 24
4 06	8 55	Axemann	6 45	2 21
4 10	9 00	Bellefonte	6 40	2 15

Additional trains leave Lewisburg for Montandon at 5.25 a m, 8.05 a. m., 9.48 a m, 1.15 5.35 and 7.55 p. m. returning leave Montandon for Lewisburg at 8.25, 9.30 a. m, 10.05 a. m. 5.05, 6.08 p m, and 8.10 p m.

On Sundays trains leave Montandon 9.27 and 10.04 a m and 5.04 p. m., returning leave Lewisburg 9.50 a. m., 10.06 a.m. and 5.06 p. m.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, General Manager. J. R. WOOD Gen'l Pas'ger Agt

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF PENNSYLVANIA. Condensed Time Table.

Read Down. No. 1	No 5	No 3	May 18, 1896.	Read Up. No 6	No 4	No 2
a. m	p.m.	p. m.	Lv. Ar.	p. m.	p. m	a. m.
†7 20	†7 30	†3 45	BELLEF'NTE	10 04	6 10	10 10
7 34	7 44	3 57	Nigh	9 49	5 57	9 56
7 41	7 50	4 03	Zion	9 43	5 51	9 50
7 46	7 55	4 08	Hecla Park	9 38	5 46	9 45
7 48	7 57	4 10	Dunkles	9 36	5 44	9 43
7 52	8 01	4 14	HUBLERSB'G	9 32	5 40	9 39
7 56	8 05	4 18	Snydertown	9 28	5 37	9 35
7 58	8 07	4 20	Nittany	9 25	5 35	9 33
8 00	8 09	4 22	Huston	9 23	5 33	9 31
8 02	8 11	4 24	LAMAR	9 21	5 31	9 29
8 04	8 13	4 26	Clintondale	9 19	5 29	9 26
8 09	8 19	4 31	Krider's S'n g.	9 14	5 24	9 21
8 16	8 25	4 37	Mackeyville	9 08	5 18	9 15
8 23	8 32	4 43	Cedar Springs	9 01	5 12	9 09
8 25	8 34	4 45	Salona	8 59	5 11	9 07
8 30	8 40	4 50	MILL HALL	†8 53	†5 05	†9 01
9 30	9 20		Jersey Shore	4 30		7 55
10 05	9 55	Arr.	Wm'PO'T Lve	4 00		†7 25
†10 20	*11 30	Lve	Wm'PO'T Arr.	2 40		*6 55
5 08	7 10		PHILA	†8 35		*11 30
8 22	10 30		Atlantic City	7 00		5 30
6 00			NEW YORK (Via Tamequa.)	†4 30		
7 25	†9 30		NEW YORK (Via Phila.)			7 30
p. m	a. m.	Arr.	Lve.	a. m.		p. m.

*Daily. †Week Days. ‡6 00 p. m. Sunday. ‖10 10 a. m. Sunday.

Philadelphia Sleeping Cars attached to Eastbound train from Williamsport at 11.30 p. m. and West-bound from Philadelphia at 11.30 p. m.

J. W. GEPHART, General Superintendent.

BELLEFONTE CENTRAL RAILROAD. To take effect May 25, 1896.

EASTWARD. 12½	8½	2½	STATIONS.	WESTWARD 1½	7½	11½
P M.	P M	A M	Ar, Lv.	A M	A M	P M
6 20	1 10	8 45	Bellefonte	6 30	10 30	4 21
6 20	1 02	8 40	Coleville	6 37	10 37	4 26
6 16	12 58	8 37	Morris	6 40	10 42	4 30
6 10	12 54	8 35	Whitmer	6 44	10 47	4 33
6 05	12 49	8 31	Hunters	6 50	10 53	4 38
6 02	12 46	8 28	Fillmore	6 53	10 56	4 42
5 57	12 41	8 24	Brialy	7 00	11 02	4 47
5 53	12 37	8 20	Waddle	7 05	11 05	4 52
5 50	12 35	8 18	Scotia Crossing	7 08	11 08	4 54
5 36	12 26	8 07	Krumrine	7 17	11 20	5 03
5 33	12 24	8 04	Struble	7 20	11 24	5 06
5 31	12 22	8 02	Inn	7 28	11 28	5 08
5 30	12 20	8 00	State College	7 30	11 30	5 10

Morning trains from Montandon, Williamsport Lock Haven and Tyrone connect with train No. 7 for State College. Afternoon trains from Montandon, Lewisburg and Tyrone connect with Train No. 11 for State College. Trains from State College connect with Penna. R. R. trains at Bellefonte.

‡Daily except Sunday.

F, H. THOMAS, Supt.

DESIRABLE PROPERTY AT PUBLIC SALE.—A good two-story house, and about two acres of ground, on which is a small barn and other outbuildings; choice fruit, and fresh mountain water piped to the door; in the borough of Centre Hall. Also

— 35 ACRES —

farm land, in a high state of cultivation, a small orchard thereon, near the south-east end of the borough of Centre Hall.

The above will be sold as a whole, or in parts. For further particulars inquire at the REPORTER office. tf

PERSONAL MENTION.

Coming and Going.—Visitors in and out of Town.

——Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Reesman spent Saturday with friends in Bellefonte.

——Mrs. W. P. Shoop, of Scranton, Pa., is visiting among friends in Centre Hall.

——Mr. J. D. Minnick, of State College, spent Tuesday night with friends in Centre Hall.

——Mrs. Pierce Leitzell, of Girard, Kansas, is visiting at the home of her brother, Jerry Miller.

——Mrs. Pettit, of Snohomish, Washington, has been the guest of Mrs. J. F. Alexander the past week.

——Warren Krise and family, of Johnstown, Pa., visited at the home of his father at this place last week.

——Miss Tace Kreamer returned home yesterday from a two weeks' visit with friends in Brush valley.

——Miss Carrie Herring, of Penn Hall, spent several days last week as the guest of Mrs. M. B. Richards.

——Mrs. Samuel Frank and son Clarence, of Rebersburg, are visiting at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jared Kreamer.

——Mrs. Elmer Campbell and little daughter, of Linden Hall, spent Saturday with her mother, Mrs. Jane Love, on Church street.

——Mr. Cleven Dinges and wife, of Williamsport, and Mr. and Mrs. F. P. Greene, of Bellefonte, were entertained at the home of Mrs. Mary Dinges on Sunday.

——E. C. and Mrs. Harter, of Georges valley, called at the Reporter office, and set their label close to '99. They report crops and health good in that section.

——Adam S. Bierly, a hustling business man of Penn Cave, gave the Reporter a call and had his label set in good shape. In another colum he offers an excellent chance for the purchase of a saw mill.

——Mrs. Annie Van Pelt and son and daughter, John and Romie, left yesterday morning for Slaterville Springs, New York, to attend the funeral of Mrs. Van Pelt's father-in-law, Mr. L. Van Pelt, which took place this, Thursday morning.

——Forest S. Ocker, of Laurelton, has taken the position as clerk in Wolf & Crawford's store, which has been so creditably filled by Ed. Nerhood the past two years. Ed. has purchased the creamery route from Lyman Smith, and will take possession on the first of July.

AARONSBURG.

A Letter of Interest from Our Neighboring Town.

Frank Burd who planted 500 peach trees on one of his lots, reports them all growing nicely.

Miss Emma Jordan sold her home to W. J. Krape, for $1200, and expects to eave the old burg about the first of October.

Teachers were elected for all the schools in the township with the exception of the first grade in Aaronsburg and Wolf's Chapel.

Frank Sylvis has moved back from Altoona and expects to follow his trade that of cobbler. Frank has the reputation of being an expert at the business.

Charles Musser is spending his vacation and honeymoon at home, having been married lately in Philadelphia, where he is staying in a hospital.

Israel Weaver has opened a grocery in the room formerly occupied by Thomas Yearick, having bought Clymer Stover's stock of confections and groceries.

John Yarger has cut the grass in the old orchard and as usual it rains. Some years ago the party who made the hay was two weeks in getting it away.

George Bright, who is away up in the 80's and who lost his eyesight entirely through an operation, has lately become demented so that he requires constant watching.

Amanda Acker, widow of David Acker who lost a leg at the battle of Chancellorsville and died in the hospital, is suffering from dropsy, and can not lie down at all. Her case is hopeless and she cannot recover.

The citizens band has moved its quarters from Mrs. Rote's shop to one of the upper rooms of the school building. They are now high and dry and somewhat nearer heaven than they were before.

Robbery at Eagleville.

Thieves broke into the store room of the Kunes' brothers at Eagleville last Friday night and stole a lot of shoes, tobacco and cigars, and carried the patent cash box out into an alley and broke it open, but did not get more than a dollar. The robbers bored out the latch on a back door in order to get in.

Chamberlain's Pain Balm has no equal as a household liniment. It is the best remedy known for rheumatism, lame back, neuralgia; while for sprains, cuts, bruises, burns, scalds and sore throat, it is invaluable. Wertz & Pike, merchants, Fernandina, Fla., writes: "Everyone who buys a bottle of Chamberlain's Remedies, comes back and says it is the best medicine he has ever used." 25 and 50 cents per bottle at S. M. Swartz, Tusseyville; F. A. Carson, Potters Mills; J. H. Ross, Linden Hall, and H. F. Rossman, Spring Mills.

COBURN.

A Large Crowd in Town Saturday to Witness the Flag Raising.

Last Saturday was flag day for this place. The handsome new flag, 28x42 feet in size, was flung to the breeze at 6.30 in the evening which was witnessed by over a thousand people, from all parts of the county. This flag is suspended on a wire 1500 feet long, between two mountain peaks, and is about 500 feet above the ground, and can be seen for miles around. Preparations had been made for weeks, and the exercises attending the raising of "Old Glory" were very impressive. The parade was formed on the diamond, with J. B. Kern as marshall, and was composed of the Sons of Veterans, of Spring Mills headed by a Drum Corps from Millheim and Aaronsburg, next in line came the Citizens Cornet Band, of Aaronsburg followed by the citizens of the town and surrounding country, all marched to the ravine over which the flag is suspended and after firing several salutes, amidst much cheering the procession marched to Vonada's lawn, where addresses were made by J. C. Meyer and J. H. Wetzel, Esq'rs, of Bellefonte, Dr. Peter Leitzell, of Spring Mills and Rev. Brown, of Aaronsburg. All the addresses were full of patriotic sentiments, and all received rounds of applause and cheering. A festival was held in connection with these exercises and enough was realized to pay for the flag, which was not made up by subscription. The ladies of the town were very assiduous in their labors to make the affair a success and it was their own hands that made the flag, thus reducing the cost of the flag considerably. All the people, old and young took a deep interest in the matter, and as the starry emblem now floats high at the entrance to our beautiful valley, every one feels proud that our flag still floats over "the land of the free and the home of the brave." That despite our country is engaged in war with Spain, there are loyal hearts, who are willing to give their very life-blood, to uphold the honor and integrity of our fair land against usurpation and treachery.

On Tuesday morning while attempting to board the train going west, R. F. Vonada missed his footing and fell to the ground with such force as to break his leg midway between the knee and ankle, both bones being broken. The train was in motion when he made the attempt to get on. He was carried to his home and Dr. Frank of Millheim, telephoned for, who came and set the broken limb. He is doing as well as can be expected under the circumstances.

G. R. Stover is not yet able to perform his duties at the station, on account of throat trouble. Mr. Bingaman, of Mifflinburg, is looking after the office during Mr. Stover's sickness.

Miss Ida Weber, of Rebersburg, spent a few days at this place and returned home Tuesday morning.

Miss Bertha Young went to Mifflinburg on Tuesday and will be gone about two weeks.

SPRING MILLS.

Interesting Childrens' Service in the Presbyterian Church.

The male population of our village was very materially reduced on Saturday evening last. The flag raising at Coburn causing the exodus. Their absence was very observable.

John Shook of the Spring Mills creamery has about completed a very handsome and commodious portico to his beautiful residence; it adds greatly to the surroundings.

Harry W. Grenoble and his sister Ida are visiting here, the guests of Jas. N. Leitzell. Their father I. J. Grenoble fifteen or twenty years since, was a very prominent merchant of our village. The family now reside in Gettysburg. Harry is train dispatcher at Cumberland, Md.

Wm. Pealer has about completed all the improvements to his premises and grounds. The dwelling has been thoroughly remodeled with a very commodious piazza added and all handsomely painted. All the work about the property is finished in the best manner and presents a very attractive appearance. The front garden as planned, is very beautiful and inviting. Mr. Pealer has now a residence for beauty and attractiveness second to none in our village.

The Childrens' service in the Presbyterian church in our village on last Sunday evening, was of an unusually interesting and attractive character. The interior of the church and the platform for the speakers were artistically and charmingly decorated with ferns, flowers and a profusion of elegant and rare roses, presenting a beautiful and most enchanting scene. The music and singing were above the average, some of the pieces were especially well executed. Several of the recitations by the more advanced scholars were rendered in a very pleasing manner, the speakers displaying considerable ability. All the children delivered their little compositions in quite a lively manner and did them well. The ladies of the congregation deserve all honor and praise, for they evidently spared neither time nor efforts to make their childrens' service a brilliant and complete success. Last week in speaking of a similar service in the Reformed church, I neglected to state that it was by the Lutherans; in its perusal one would infer that it was the Reformed, hence this correction.

Extensive preparations are being made for the proper celebration of the coming 4th of July. It will evidently be a gala day. The sons of veterans will have entire charge of the program which is a guarantee that the celebration will be a grand and brilliant success, as they are not accustomed to do anything by halves. The old veterans too, will have an important part to play, and by the way, they will have a regular army camp-fire, and give us an idea how soldiers cook meals—particularly beans, while grim visaged war is all around them. Ample amusements, such as games, contests, races and a beautiful flag made and presented by the young ladies of our village will be thrown to the breeze. Every accommodation will be afforded all visitors. The pyrotecnics in the evening will be a beautiful sight. A very large and unusual display is promised, many of the pieces being entirely new and of a prtriotic character.

LINDEN HALL.

Items of Interest from Our Neighboring Town.

Henry Miller of Coburn called on some of his old friends of this place over Sunday.

Miss Emma Yearick, of Nittany, was visiting friends in this community over Sunday.

Haymaking is now here, and the farmers are all busy at it. They all report a good crop.

Irvin Zeigler is laid up at present with a sore hand; we wish him a speedy recovery.

Frank Weiland, our up-to-date merchant, took a flying trip to Snow Shoe one day last week.

Miss Lizzie Gettig started for Altoona this week, where she expects to stay for some time.

Miss Nora Fleisher, of Pittsburg, is home on a few weeks' visit among her many friends of this place.

Why is it that the people of Linden Hall can't decide who the scribes are? Some of them are very anxious to find out.

Among our visitors during the past week were: C. C. Gettig and wife of Pitcairn who visited friends about this place and Tusseyville.

Our old friend Dr. Kessickle, of Howard, was looking after his old patients about this town this week. I tell you he has the stuff to cure you.

The Pennsylvania Railroad's Popular Excursions to the Seashore.

No other Summer outing appeals so strongly to the people of Western Pennsylvania as the Pennsylvania Railroad Company's popular excursions to the Atlantic seacoast. For years they have been looked forward to as the holiday event of each summer. The secret of their great popularity is the phenominally low rate and the high character of the service. The limit of twelve days just fits the time set apart for the average vacation, and the dates of the excursions are most conveniently adjusted. There is also the widest field for choice in the selection of a resort. Atlantic City, Cape May, Sea Isle City, Ocean City, N. J., Rehoboth, Del., and Ocean City, Md., are the choicest of the Atlantic coast resorts, and any one of them may be visited under these arrangements.

The dates of the excursions are July 7 and 21, and August 4 and 18. A special train of Pullman parlor cars and day coaches will leave Pittsburg on above-mentioned dates at 8.55 a. m., arriving at Altoona 12.15 p. m., where stop for dinner will be made, reaching Philadelphia 6.25 p. m. and arriving at Atlantic City, via the Delaware River Bridge route, at 8.40 p. m., making the run from Pittsburg to the seashore via the only all-rail route in eleven hours and forty-five minutes. Passengers may also spend the night in Philadelphia, and proceed to the shore by any regular train from Market Street Wharf or Broad Street Station the following day.

Tickets will be sold from the stations at the rates named below:

	Rate.	Train Leaves.
Philipsburg	$8 00	10.12 A. M.
Tyrone	7 65	12.56 P. M.
Huntingdon	7 10	1.26 "
Mount Union	6 75	f 1.44 "
Lewistown Junction	6 00	2.20 "
Mifflin	5 65	f 2.37 "
Newport	5 00	f 3.09 "
Duncannon	4 60	f 3.27 "
Philadelphia	Arrive	6.25 "
Atlantic City	Arrive	8.40 "

Tickets will also be good on regular trains leaving Pittsburg at 4.30 and 8.10 p. m., carrying sleeping cars through to Philadelphia and Atlantic City.

For detailed information in regard to rates and time of trains apply to ticket agents, or Mr. Thomas E. Watt, District Passenger Agent, Pittsburg.

Weekly Weather Report—Centre Hall.
(Government Service.)

Temperature:	Highest.	Lowest.	
June 16	67	53	cloudy.
" 17	70	57	cloudy.
" 18	75	52	cloudy.
" 19	76	62	cloudy.
" 20	72	50	clear.
" 21	67	57	cloudy.
" 22	72	52	clear.

Rainfall: On 19, afternoon, .42 in.; on 20, at night, .24 inch.

E. C. Blanks, of Lewisville, Texas, writes that one box of De Witt's Witch Hazel Salve was worth $50.00 to him. It cured his piles of ten years standing. He advises others to try it. It also cures eczema, skin diseases and obstinate sores. For sale by Smith & Crawford.

GRAIN MARKET.

New Wheat	70
Rye	50
Corn	35
New Oats	
Oats	30
Barley	35
Buckwheat	

PRODUCE AT STORES.

Butter	10
Eggs	10
Lard	5
Shoulders	7
Ham	10
Tallow	3
Potatoes	60
Sides	5
Onions	40

Faubles' Big Reduction Sale

OF ENTIRE STOCK OF CLOTHING AND GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS

NOW IN FORCE.

You cannot afford to miss it. Everything in our establishment will be sold regardless of cost. = = = =

Backward Season

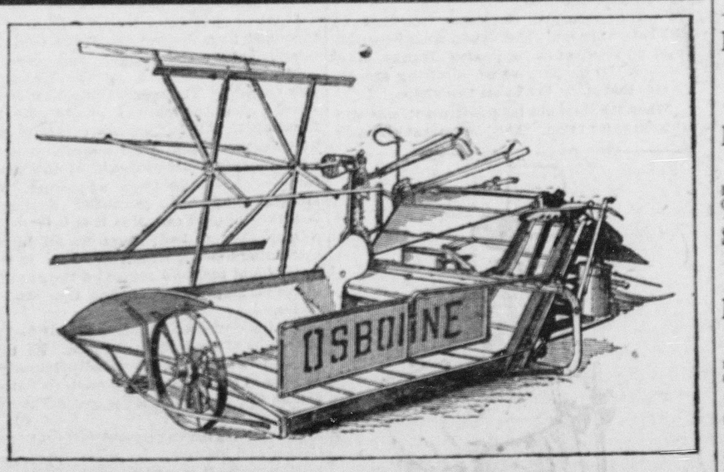
Big Stock.....

...And need of room for Fall Goods forces us to offer this stock at the greatest sacrifice ever known for good goods.

THIS SALE POSITIVELY MEANS AN ACTUAL SAVING OF MANY DOLLARS TO CENTRE COUNTY CLOTHING BUYERS.

FAUBLES,

Men's Outfitters, - BELLEFONTE.

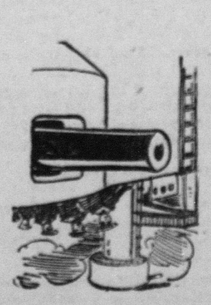


The Columbia Osborne Harvester and Binders, the acknowledged leader of harvesting machines. Two of its great features are the perfect swivel self-aligning boxes and the Osborne roller bearings. The Columbia is the only harvester and binder ever manufactured absolutely free of side draft and neck weight. The Columbia is an all steel binder.

I also handle the Osborne Columbia Roller Bearing Mower, Roller Bearing Hay Tedder, Roller Bearing Hay Rake, hand and self dump, Lever Harrows, and Wheel Harrows, and the Perry Harrows and Cultivators. Also handle the Crown and Empire Drills—the simplest in the market. Can furnish sections for all kinds binders and mowers, Also handle the Columbia Wagons and Buggies, and Champion Land Roller.

IRA C. KORMAN,

Implement Dealer, - - OAK HALL, PA.



Peace or War?

...Whether its peace or war we are ready. We have prepared for the worst by buying the best. Our store is overflowing with good values at a low price. Such prices have not been known before and we are not anxious that such low profits should ever be known again. Your chance to save money.

Montgomery & Co.,

Progressive Clothiers. BELLEFONTE.

GRAIN AND CATTLE MARKET.

Philadelphia, June 22.

Wheat, contract, June, 88a91.

Corn, No. 2 mixed, 36.

Oats, No. 2, 32c.

Butter, fancy creamery, 17½c; fancy prints, 18c.

Eggs, fresh, 12½c.

Chicago, June 22.

Wheat, July, 74.

Corn, cash, 32c.

Oats, cash, 24c.

East Liberty Livestock:

Hogs, prime heavies, 4.10; best mediums 4.00; pigs 3.65; roughs, 2.50a 3.75.

Sheep, choice, 4.35; common, 3.25a 3.75; choice clipped lambs, 4.90.

Veal calves, 6.50a7.00.

Sick headache, biliousness, constipation and all liver and stomach troubles can be quickly cured by using those famous little pills known as De Witt's Little Early Risers. They are pleasant to take and never gripe. For sale by Smith & Crawford.

ATTORNEYS.

HUGH S. TAYLOR, Attorney-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa.
No. 24 Temple Court. All manner of legal business promptly attended to. aug96

A. O. FURST, Attorney-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa.
Offices directly opposite the Court House. aug26

IRA G. MITCHELL, Attorney-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa.
Office, Room No. 10, Crider's Exchange. oct14

JOHN KLINE, Attorney at Law, BELLEFONTE, PA.
Office on second floor of Furst's building, north of Court House. Can be consulted in German and English. jan87

J. H. ORVIS, C. M. BOWER, E. J. ORVIS
ORVIS, BOWER & ORVIS, Attorneys at Law, BELLEFONTE PA.
Office in Crider's Exchange building on second floor. jan85

David F. Fortney. W. Harrison Walker.
FORTNEY & WALKER. Attorney at Law, BELLEFONTE, PA.
Office north of Court House.

CLEMANT DALE, Attorney at Law, BELLEFONTE, PA.
Office N. W. corner Diamond, two doors from First National Bank. jan87

W. G. RUNKLE, Attorney-at-Law, BELLEFONTE, PA.
All kinds of legal business attended to promptly Special attention given to collections. Office, 2d floor Crider Exchange.

J. L. SPANGLER, C. P. HEWES.
SPANGLER & HEWES, Attorneys at Law, BELLEFONTE, PA.
Special attention to collections. Practice in all the courts. Consultation in German and English. jan92

S. D. GETTIG, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, BELLEFONTE, PA.
Collections and all legal business attended to promptly. Consultations German and English, Office in Exchange Building.

N. B. SPANGLER, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, BELLEFONTE, PA.
Practices in all the courts. Codsultation in English and German. Office, Crider Exchange Building. nov193

BANKS.

CENTRE COUNTY BANKING CO., BELLEFONTE, PA.
Receive deposits. Discount notes.
jan92 J. D. SHUGERT, Cashier

HOTELS.

HAAG HOTEL. Daniel C. Keller, Proprietor. Bellefonte, Pa.
This house has been newly furnished throughout. An excellent stable in connection with the house. Rates very reasonable. Parties attending court and making an extended stay in Bellefonte an extra discount will be made. The table is provided with everything in season.

IRVIN HOUSE, S. Woods Caldwell, Proprietor. LOCK HAVEN, PA.
Terms reasonable. Good sample rooms on first floor. jan92

BUSH HOUSE, W. L. Daggett, Proprietor, BELLEFONTE, PA.
Special attention given to country trade. apr90

NEW GARMAN HOUSE, Opposite Court House, BELLEFONTE, PA.
New building, new furniture throughout, steam heat, electric bells and all modern improvements. Good table and moderate charges.

SPRING MILLS HOTEL, D. H. Ruhl, Proprietor, SPRING MILLS, PA.
Free bus to and from all trains.

NEW BROCKERHOFF HOUSE, BELLEFONTE, PA.
Free bus to and from all trains. Good sample rooms on first floor. Special rates to witnesses and jurors.

CENTRE HALL HOTEL, Wm. H. Runkle, Manager.
Newly equipped, bar and table supplied with the best. Summer boarders receive special attention, and can find no healthier locality. Central for fishing and hunting. may697

New Spring Goods.

We ask all our friends to come and see them, for they just arrived from Eastern cities.

All the Latest Styles, Cheaper Than Ever.

A full line of Shoes to fit anyone's feet.

Gent's Dress Shirts, newest style.

Ladies' Shirt Waists—just lovely and cheap.

Boy's Suits from $1.15 up to nice Dress Suits.

Ties of every description.

Before buying elsewhere, come and see us and save money.

H. F. ROSSMAN,

Spring Mills, - - Pa.

PATENTS

Caveats, and Trade-Marks obtained, and all Patent business conducted for MODERATE FEES.

OUR OFFICE IS OPPOSITE U. S. PATENT OFFICE and we can secure patent in less time than those remote from Washington.

Send model, drawing or photo., with description. We advise, if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fee not due till patent is secured.

A PAMPHLET, "How to Obtain Patents," with cost of same in the U. S. and foreign countries sent free. Address,

C. A. SNOW & CO.

OPP. PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

THE NEWS.

A special dispatch from Glasgow, Ky., says that Caleb Gaines, colored, was taken from jail and hanged to a tree. A note pinned to the body directed that it be not disturbed until noon. Gaines had assaulted a four-year-old girl, and was then saved from lynching by the victim's mother. Fifty men on horseback were the lynchers.

President Heureaux, of Santo Domingo, cabled to an acquaintance in New York as follows: "I have been at Inagua, where I secured the imprisonment of Jiminez. M. Henriquez, minister of foreign affairs, is at Nassau, activily pushing the indictment. Jiminez will be declared a fillibuster. The country enjoys tranquillity.

Remarkable coal discoveries have recently been developed along the Charleston, Clendennin and Sutton Railroad in Clay county, W. Va. The coal is a gray black splint, and the veins run from four to seven feet thick. A vein of fine cooking coal four feet thick has been discovered near the first, both being about 70 feet above railroad bed.

American warships silenced the forts about Caimanera.

The ships before Santiago again bombarded the forts at the entrance to that harbor.

Latest indications are that an army of at least 15,000 men will be sent to Porto Rico.

Volunteers encamped at Jacksonville under General Lee took part with Union and Confederate veterans in the unveiling of a Confederate monument.

Germany's action in sending more warships to Manila is taken in Paris as indicating that she is after a slice of the Philippines. It is believed there that the archipelago is lost to Spain for good.

Late details of the fight between United States marines and Spaniards at Guantanamo, Cuba, show that four Americans were killed and two were wounded. Lieutenants Neville and Shaw, who were reported missing, are safe.

Cuban insurgents are blockading Santiago and say that the city will soon be starved into surrender.

A semi-official note issued in Madrid denies that Americans have landed at Guantanamo.

The mails from Manila are bringing many letters descriptive of the battle there on May 1. A mail report from Admiral Dewey has been received in Washington.

Secretary Alger has decided to assign Major-General J. Warren Kelfer, of Ohio, to a command with Major-General Lee of the seventh corps at Jacksonville.

A battalion of 600 marines, who were landed on the shore of Guantanamo bay, Cuba, had a guerrilla fight with Spaniards lasting thirteen hours. The Americans lost four killed and one wounded. The Spanish loss is unknown.

The prize captured by the St. Louis near Kingston, Jamaica, was the coal-laden British steamer Twickenham.

According to information received in Washington the Cadiz fleet is likely to sail the latter part of this week.

The government of Paraguay has ordered the Spanish torpedo vessel Temerario to leave Asuncion within twenty-four hours.

Thomas Gracey, aged about twenty-two, and Stively Dickerhoof, aged thirty-five, two Baltimore and Ohio trackman working at Baird's Station, just below Pawpaw, W. Va., were instantly killed by lighting. Gracey resided at Pawpaw, and Dickerhoof lived at Magnolia, where he had a wife and seven children. Eye-witnesses say the men sank down as if under a weight. There were no exterior marks. One of Gracey's shoes were torn, the soul being loose and the strings cut as if by a knife.

Dr. Werten Baker, United States marine hospital service, examined the smallpox cases at Statesville, N. C. He reports that there are eleven cases, all true smallpox, and that these are all of negroes in a suburb of the town. He pronounces the disease epidemic and thinks the germs may be lurking in that section. Tuesday a large quantity of vaccine matter will be sent there and there will be thorough vaccination.

An unknown soldier was killed about half a mile from Jackson City, Va., about 8 o'clock while attempting to board a Southern train from Falls Church. He and a companion were intoxicated and in attempting to catch the train the soldier fell under the wheels and was killed.

The President has ordered canned salmon to be added as one of the rations of the army. Ordinary fresh beef will be issued to the troops six days in ten; salt meats three days in ten, and canned salmon one day in ten. Commanding officers are authorized to vary these proportions according to the necessity of the service in which the troops may be engaged.

In view of the probable issuance of a circular by the Secretary of the Treasury within a short time, asking for subscriptions to the loan authorized by the war revenue bill to the amount of $200,000,000, the National City Bank and the Central Trust Company of New York, and Vermilye & Co. have informed the Secretary of the Treasury that in order to insure the immediate success of the loan of $200,000,0 0, or such part thereof as may not be subscribed for by the public.

A SHORT WAR EXPECTED.

This is the Feeling Among Business Men in Madrid.

The Madrid correspondent of the London Daily Mail says:

"An extremely bad impression is current here as to the outcome of events. Business men are inclined to the belief that the war will be short, probably only lasting another month. Military men hold the opposite view, considering that Spain can put much reliance on the elements.

At the cabinet council Duke Almodovar de Rio, the Foreign Minister, made report as to his conferences with the ambassadors of the powers. It is understood that nothing definite has been arrived at. Captain Aunon, Minister of Marine, telegraphs from Cadiz that the recruiting for Admiral Camara's squadron is being accelerated.

While the American landing in Cuba is officially denied, the authorities assert that even if it were true it would be unimportant as the Spanish army would give a good account of itself.

THE SAN FRANCISCO GROUNDS.

The Cruiser Goes Ashore In a Thick Fog, But Is Floated Again.

The United States cruiser San Francisco ran ashore during a dense fog at a point about a half mile west of High Head lifesaving station. At 7 P. M. she was floated, uninjured.

The tugs Fred B. Dalzell, Juno and Vesta were summoned from Boston to assist the San Francisco, and the cruiser Badger also came.

The San Francisco was about 600 yards from shore. As soon as possible after she grounded the crew were put to work shifting the ballast.

WRECKED THE GUNS.

Santiago Defenses Again Bombarded by Admiral Sampson's Big Fleet.

CRUISER VESUVIUS IN ACTION.

Two Charges of Gun Cotton Dropped Over Hills Into the Bay--Third Charge Exploded on Land--Attempt Made to Destroy the Spanish Torpedo-Gunboats with Dynamite.

Santiago de Cuba, (via Kingston, Jamaica,) Special.—Admiral Sampson's fleet bombarded the batteries at Santiago de Cuba for the third time. For hours the ships pounded the batteries at the right and left of the entrance, only sparing El Morro, where Lieutenant Hobson and his companions of the Merrimac are in prison.

The western batteries, against which the main assault was directed, were wrecked. One of them was utterly destroyed. In others many guns were dismounted.

At first the Spaniards replied passionately and wildly, but impotently. Then most of their guns were deserted. Not a ship was struck, nor a man injured on the American side.

It is believed that the enemy's loss of life was heavy.

Vesuvius' Guns in Action.

As a preliminary to the hammering given the batteries the dynamite cruiser Vesuvius at midnight was given a second chance. Three two-hundred-and-fifty-pound charges of gun-cotton were sent over the fortifications at the entrance. The design was to drop them in the bay, around the angle, back of the eminence on which El Morro is situated, where it was known that the Spanish torpedo-boat destroyers were lying.

Two charges went true, as no reports were heard—a peculiarity of the explosion of gun powder in water. Whether the destroyers were demolished is not known, but the destructive area of gun cotton is large and it would not be surprising if it is subsequently learned that one or both were blown up.

The third charge exploded with terrific violence on Cayo Smith. From where the fleet lay the entrance to the harbor looked, in the black night, like a door opening into the fire of a great furnace. A crater big enough to hold a church was blown out of the side of Cayo Smith, and was clearly seen from the ships.

Movement Began at Dawn.

Admiral Sampson issued the orders for the bombardment at night. Coffee was served to the men at half-past 3 o'clock in the morning, and with the first blush of dawn the men were called quietly to quarters.

The ships steamed in at five knots speed to a three thousand yards range, when they closed up, broadside on, until a distance of three cables length separated them. They were strung out in the form of a crescent, heavy fighting ships in the centre, the flagship on the right flank and the Massachusetts on the left flank.

The line remained stationary throughout the bombardment. The Vixen and Scorpion took up positions on opposite flanks, close in shore, for the purpose of shelling any infantry that might fire upon the ships.

When the ships got in position it was still too dark for firing. The Admiral signaled

TYPE OF SPANISH GUERRILLA.

the ships not to fire until the muzzles of the enemy's guns in the embrasures could be seen by the gun captains.

New York Opens With a Broadside.

Fifteen minutes later, at 5.25 A. M., the New York opened with a broadside from her main battery at the works on the east of the entrance to the harbor. All the ships followed with red streaks of flame. The fleet, enveloped in smoke, pelted the hills and knocked down masonry.

Though the gun captains had been cautioned not to waste ammunition, but to fire with deliberation, the firing was so rapid that there was an almost continuous report. The measured crash of the big thirteen-inch guns of the battle ships sounded above the rattle of the guns in the secondary batteries like thunderclaps above the din of a hurricane. A strong land breeze off the shore carried the smoke of the ships seaward, while it let down a thick curtain in front of the Spanish gunners.

An Improvement In Gunnery.

The Spanish responded hotly at first, but their half-crazed fire could not match the cool nerves, trained eyes and skilled gunnery of the American sailors. The American fire was much more effective than in preceding bombardments.

The Admiral's ordnance expert had given explicit directions to reduce the powder charges, and to elevate the guns, so as to shorten the trajectory and thus to secure a plunging fire. As the shells in the preceding bombardments dropped with the almost straight trajectories of projectiles with full charges, it was difficult to plant them. The effect of the reduced charges was marvelous.

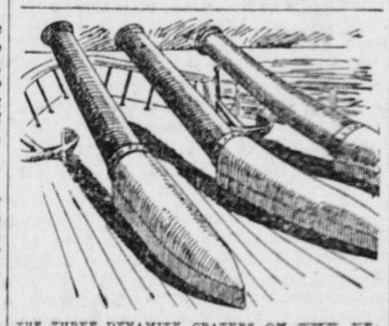
Shell Drops In a Magazine.

In fifteen minutes one western battery was completely wrecked. The Massachusetts tore a gaping hole in the emplacements with a thousand-pound projectile and the Texas dropped a shell into the powder magazine. The explosion wrought terrible havoc. The frame was lifted, the sides were blown out and a shower of debries flew in every direction. One timber, carried out the side of the battery, went tumbling down the hill. The loss of life must have been great.

The batteries on the east of Morro were harder to get at, but the New Orleans crossed the bow of the New York to within 500 yards of the shore and played a tatoo with her long eight-inch rifles, hitting the batteries repeatedly, striking a gun squarely muzzle-on, lifting it off its trunions and sending it in sweeping somersaults high in the air.

Several times Admiral Sampson signalled the ships temporarily to cease firing, in order to allow the smoke to clear from the batteries. When the order came at 6.30 A. M. to cease firing, every gun of the enemy had been silenced for ten minutes, but as the ships drew off some of the Spanish courage returned and half a dozen shots were fired spitefully at the Massachusetts and Oregon, falling in their wake.

Throughout the bombardment the dynamite cruiser Vesuvius and the Porter, by direction of the Admiral, lay outside of the



THE THREE DYNAMITE CRATERS ON THE VESUVIUS.

right flank. The steam launch of the flagship scurried among the ships carrying messages.

Sampson Gives Praise.

At the close of the action a stream of multi-colored flags floated from the New York, complimenting the ships, and especially commending the work of the Texas and New Orleans. The men of the New Orleans raised a cheer, which was passed quickly on from ship to ship until every "jackie" in the fleet was howling himself hoarse.

The destruction and death at the western batteries must have been appalling. Many of the guns had been mounted during the last two days. From this it is inferred that Admiral Cervera had given up all hope of extricating himself from the trap in which he is caught and had removed the guns from one of his ships to strengthen the land defenses.

Admiral Sampson is highly gratified with the results of the bombardment. He thinks the western batteries practically demolished. As some of the guns on the eastern batteries did not fire, he thinks it possible they were only "dummies."

The only regret expressed is that Lieut. Hobson and his men, by their presence in El Moro made it sacred. Otherwise it would be a pile of ruins.

THE CRUISER NEWARK

Takes Her Departure For Cuban Waters—A Magnificent Warship.

The United States cruiser Newark, Captain Barker commanding, having completed repairs, left the Norfolk navy yard for Key West, where she will act as one of the flagships in Cuban waters.

The Newark has been undergoing repairs for the last twelve months, and so thoroughly is the work that she is practically a new ship and a magnificent one of her class.

Preparations for her departure were completed before noon, but the vessel remained at the north wall until 2 o'clock, when her lines were cast off and she began to move down stream, towed by the yard tug Wahneta. Having gotten her tow to midstream, the tug cut loose and the Newark began to use her own steam, and moved majestically down the harbor. As she left the yard the Newark fired the Commodore's salute, which was answered from St. Helena by a salute to Captain Barker. The Newark's departure was witnessed and cheered by a large number of people from the docks and several steamers saluted her and dipped their colors. The Newark is commanded by one of the best naval officers in the service.

SCHOONER BLOWN UP.

Efficiency of the Mines Planted in Hampton Roads Demonstrated.

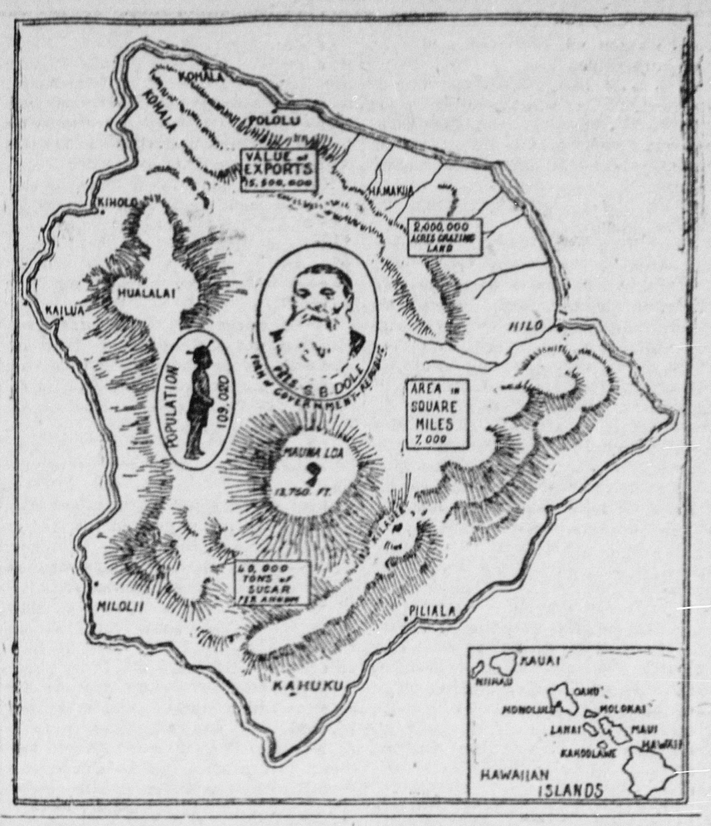
The hull of the schooner Shenandoah, which caught fire near Thimble light, off Newport News, Va., while on her way to sea loaded with staves, was blown up for the purpose of testing the efficiency of the mines planted in Hampton Roads. When the explosion occurred a column of spray and splinters shot high into the air, and the sea where the remains of the Shenandoah rested but a moment before became a turbulent mass of foam. The ship was torn into a thousand fragments. An officer in the fort set the mine off by electricity.

International Meeting.

It has been decided to hold the International conference between the United States and Canada, at Quebec, on the 15th of July.

The Canadian representatives will be Sir Wilfred Laurier, Sir Richard Cartwright, and Sir Louis Davis, Hon. Francoise Langellier will, in all probability, be the legal agent for the Dominion.

HAWAII ISLANDS WHICH THE HOUSE HAS VOTED TO ANNEX.



40 SPANIARDS KILLED.

Attack Made By the Marines at Guantanamo.

AIDED BY THE CUBANS.

Two Cubans Killed and Two Americans Wounded.

Enemy's Water Supply Cut Off—The Only Well Within Many Miles Destroyed By Our Forces—Eighteen Prisoners Were Taken—Splendid Advantages Gained By the American Forces.

United States Camp, Guantanamo Bay, (Via Kingston, Jamaica,) Special.—The United States marines and their Cuban allies made their first aggressive move and attacked the Spanish camp, situated about five miles from the American entrenchments.

They completely routed a force of 400 Spaniards, breaking up their camp and destroying the well which supplied them with water.

One American was slighted wounded, two Cubans were killed and four Cubans were wounded.

The Spanish loss is believed to be forty killed. Fifteen bodies have already been discovered.

The force of marines was under Captain Elliott, and co-operating Cubans were under Colonel Laborda.

The captured camp was an important base for the enemy, as it contained the only well within six or seven miles.

Lieutenant Colonel Huntington decided on the attack early in the day and about 8 o'clock the force started across the mountain. The march up and down the steep hillsides under the glaring tropical sun was a severe test of endurance for the marines, and before the battleground was reached twenty-two men had received medical attention. All were able, however, to reach the position before the fighting ceased.

It was from a hilltop that the Americans caught sight of the Spanish camp, lying on a side below them. It consisted of one large house, the officers' quarters, surrounded by numerous "shacks" and huts, all clustering about the precious well.

The Americans began a cautious advance and were within 200 yards of the enemy before the crack of a rifle from the Spanish lines announced that the Spaniards had discovered them.

The troops quickly moved into line of battle, with the Cubans on the left flank. The enemy's bullets were whirling viciously over the Americans, but the marines settled down to their work as unconcernedly as though at target practice.

Very few Spaniards were in sight. They were lying behind the huts and in the brush, but the puffs of smoke revealed their positions and enabled the Americans to do effective work.

For twenty minutes both sides maintained a terrific fire. The Spanish shots were generally wild and spasmodic, while the Americans coolly fired away, aiming carefully and shooting to kill. For the most part the Americans firing was done individually, but at times the officers would direct firing by squads, always with telling effect.

It was beginning to look as if a bayonet charge down the slope would be necessary to dislodge the enemy, when suddenly the latter began to break for a thicket a hundred yards further on. Little groups could be seen fleeing from the camp, darting through the brush and zigzagging to escape the bullets.

It was then that the American fire became most deadly. Man after man could be seen to fall in a vain rush for shelter, and the fire from the Spanish became scattering and almost ceased.

Two Cubans lay dead and four wounded, while Private Walker, of Company D, had to limp to the rear with a slight wound in his ankle.

The easy victory put the command in high spirits.

As the enemy began breaking from the camp the Dolphin, which lay out at sea, was signaled and began pitching shells toward the thicket for which the Spaniards were making.

As the Spanish retreated the Americans moved slowly forward, firing as they went. By the time the camp was reached the enemy had all got away, taking their wounded and probably many of their dead.

Fifteen bodies were found scattered through the bush, but the Americans were unable to examine the spot where their firing had been most deadly. No time was lost in burning the buildings and filling the well with earth and stones.

Colonel Huntington believes the destruction of the camp will seriously cripple the bushwhacking operations of the enemy.

118 MAJORITY FOR HAWAII.

House Vote on Newlands Resolution, 209 for Annexation, 91 Opposed.

A Washington Special says:—The House registered its decision on the Hawaiian question by the emphatic vote of 209 yeas to 91 noes. The big majority was a surprise even to the friends of annexation who had made a close canvass of the House.

From a party standpoint the result was awaited with the keenest interest. The Republicans presented practically a unanimous support to the resolutions, but three Republican members voting "no." In the Democratic ranks the division was marked.

The vote in support of the resolution was made up of 179 Republicans, 18 Democrats, 8 Populists and 4 fusionists; the vote against annexation comprised 77 Democrats, 3 Republicans, 7 Populists and 4 fusionists.

The resolutions adopted in a preamble relate the offer of the Hawaiian Republic to cede all of its sovereignty and absolute title to the Government and crown lands, and then by resolution accept the cession, and declare the islands annexed. A commission of at least five, two of whom shall be resident Hawaiians, is provided to recommend to Congress such legislation as they may deem advisable.

The public debt of Hawaii, not to exceed $4,000,000, is assumed. Chinese immigration is prohibited, all treaties with other powers are declared null and it is provided that until Congress shall provide for the Government of the islands all civil, judicial and military powers now exercised by the officers of the existing government shall be exercised in such manner as the President shall direct, and he is given power to appoint persons to put in effect provisional government for the islands.

SAIL FOR PHILIPPINES.

Four Steamers Laden With 3,500 Troops to Reinforce Admiral Dewey.

A San Francisco special says: The second fleet of transports laden with troops for the Philippines weighed anchor about one o'clock Wednesday, and is now on its way to Manila.

Major General Merritt has sent this dispatch to Adjutant-General Corbin:

"Adjutant General, War Department.

"Washington, D. C.

"The transports Zealandia, China, Colon and Senator sailed at 1.45 P. M. under command of General F. V. Green. Troops embarked: Tenth Pennsylvania, First Colorado, First Nebraska, one battalion Eighteenth United States Infantry, one battalion Twenty-third United States Infantry, Batteries A and B, Utah Artillery Detachment, United States Engineer Corps, with general and staff officers, surgeons, hospital corps men, postoffice employees; the total embarked is 3,540. Special return of troops embarked will be submitted as soon as possible.

"MERRITT,

"Major General Commanding."

This force, with the 2,000 men who are en route to Manila, will give Admiral Dewey a supporting force of over 6,000 well-armed, well-equipped and well-seasoned soldiers.

It is expected that the expedition will arrive at Manila about July 4. If it should arrive on time it is not unlikely that there may be an Independence Day celebration of great significance in the far East.

It is stated semi-officially at Camp Merritt that the third expedition for Manila will sail from this port the end of this week, and that the expedition will be under the command of Brigadier General King.

The make-up of the expedition will in all probability consist of the two Idaho battalions, the Forty-first Iowa Regiment, the remaining detachment of the corps of engineers, the First Montana Regiment, the Seventh California Regiment, and the First Tennessee Regiment.

Brigadier General McArthur has formally assumed command of the Fourth Brigade, consisting of the Fifty-first Iowa, the First North Dakota and the Fifth South Dakota Infantry Regiments.

ROADS ARE ALMOST IMPASSABLE.

Difficulties in the Way of American Operations at Santiago.

The Madrid correspondent of the London Times, commenting on the absence of Spanish news as to the operations at Guantanamo, says: "Gen. Linares sent emissaries from Santiago to Caimanera to make inquiries, but the roads proved almost impassable.

"The report that an American fleet will be sent against the peninsula causes no anxiety in Madrid, as the home ports are so well fortified.

Austria to Stay Neutral.

The Vienna correspondent to the London Times says: "There is every probability that Austria will continue to maintain her neutrality. All reports as to Austria's impatience for mediation are completely devoid of foundation."

Cruiser Buffalo Reaches New York.

The cruiser Buffalo, formerly the Nictheroy, of the Brazilian Navy, anchored off Stapleton, S. I., but subsequently proceeded to the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

BLOOD SHED IN CUBA.

Four American Marines Perish in a Fight With Spaniards.

SPANISH LOSS HEAVY.

A Guerrilla Attack Leads to Almost Continuous Fighting For 13 Hours, When the Landing of Reinforcements From the Marblehead Causes the Spaniards to Retreat.

Lieut.-Col. R. W. Huntington's battilion of marines, which landed at Guantanamo from the transport Panther Friday and encamped on the hill at the entrance of the outer harbor of Guantanamo, have been engaged in beating off a bush attack by Spanish guerrillas and regulars. The attack began at 3 o'clock Saturday afternoon. The fighting was almost continuous for thirteen hours. Sunday reinforcements were landed from the Marblehead and the Spanish then retreated.

Four of the Americans were killed and one was wounded. The advance pickets under Lieutenants Neville and Shaw are unaccounted for.

Among the killed is Assistant Surgeon John Blair Gibbs, son of Major Gibbs, of the regular army, who fell in the Custer massacre. His home was at Richmond, Va., but he has been practicing medicine in New York City, and he entered the service after the war began. He was a popular officer The others killed:

Sergeant Charles H. Smith of Smallwood, (name of State not given.)

Private William Dumphy, of Gloucester, Mass.

Private James McColgan, of Stoneham, Mass.

Corporal Glass was wounded in the head.

The Spanish loss is unknown. Splashes of blood found at daylight at the positions which the Spanish had occupied, indicate fatalities, but their comrades carried off the killed and wounded.

The engagement began with desultory firing at the pickets, a thousand yards inland from the camp. Captain Spicer's company was doing guard duty, and was driven in, finally rallying at the camp and repulsing the enemy.

Bodies Were Mutilated.

The bodies of Privates McColgan and Dunphy were found, both shot in the head. The large cavities caused by the bullets, which inside a range of 500 yards have a rotary motion, indicate that the victims were killed at close range.

Both the bodies were stripped of shoes, hats and cartridge belts and were horribly mutilated with machetes.

As night came on the sky was blanketed with clouds and a gale was blowing seaward. The Spanish squads concealed in the underbrush had the advantage, the Americans on the ridge furnishing fine targets against the white tents. The Spaniards fought from cover, discoverable only by flashes, at which the marines fired volleys.

The ships threw their searchlights ashore, the powerful electric eyes sweeping the deep tropic foliage and disclosing occasionally skulking parties of Spaniards. Each discovery of the enemy was greeted by the cracks of carbine fire along the edge of the camp ridge or by the long roll of the machine gun searching the thickets with a leaden stream.

An Attack at Dead of Night.

A short time after midnight came the main attack. The Spaniards made a gallant charge up a slope, but were met by repeated volleys from the main body of marines, and broke before they were one-third of the way up the hill; but they came so close that at points there was almost a hand to hand struggle. The officers used their revolvers.

Three Spaniards got through the open formation to the edge of the comp. Colonel Jose Campina, the Cuban guide for the Americans, discharged his revolver, and then, turning and finding themselves without support, the Spaniards ran helter skelter down the hill.

It was during this assault that Assistant Surgeon Gibbs was killed. He was shot in the head in front of his own tent, the farthest point of attack. He fell into the arms of Private Sullivan and both dropped. A second bullet threw dust in their faces. Surgeon Gibbs lived ten minutes, but did not regain consciousness.

The surgeons of the hospital corps then removed their quarters to the trenches about an old Spanish stockade north of the camp. The attacks were continued at intervals throughout the night, with firing from small squads in various directions.

Toward morning the fire slackened. Dawn is the favorite time for attack, and, as the east paled, the marines lying on their guns were aroused. Some were actually asleep, as they had no rest for forty-eight hours, and tired nature could no longer stand the strain. But no attack came.

Three new 12-pound field guns shelled several squads of Spaniards after daylight. They dove into the bushes like prairie dogs into burrows, as the shells broke over them in the gray dawn. Word soon came of the finding of the body of Sergeant Smith. When and how he was killed no one knows at this writing. Neither had the men been mustered nor had the outposts of Lieutenants Neville and Shaw been relieved.

Marines Were Brave.

Lieutenant-Colonel Huntington and Major Cockrell gave high praise to the nerve and steadiness of officers and men, especially the young ones, as the engagement was a baptism of fire for many of the marines. The men were in darkness and in a strange land, but they stood to their posts with courage and fortitude, and there was no symptom of panic.

ABOUT NOTED PEOPLE.

Phil Robinson, the correspondent of the Pall Mall Gazette, who is at present locked up in the Matanzas jail, is one of the brightest of London newspaper men.

Brazil's new United States Minister, who presented his credentials in Washington the other day, is named Brazil and is only 45 years of age.

The Mayor of Charleston, S. C., has issued an edict that henceforth no municipal officer or employe shall remove his coat while attending to his duties in the city hall. He thinks that the custom of removing the coat has shown a lack of respect to citizens compelled to do business with public officers.

"Boss" Shepherd, whose vast expenditure of public money in Washington got him into trouble years ago, has lived in Mexico almost ever since leaving the National Capital.

The riots in Italy have led the Italian authorities to disuade the two Queens of the Netherlands from their proposed visit to Milan.

A GOOD WOMAN.

Busy at her work all day,
Never asks a cent of pay,
Thinks it ought to be that way;
Thank the Lord for Susan!

Singin', when she want to sing,
Like the robins in the spring;
Scoldin' some, like everything:
Thank the Lord for Susan!

Always ready, day or night;
Always willin'—she's a sight.
When it comes to doin' right:
Thank the Lord for Susan!

Me and seven children's what
She looks after, well or not,
And she's "Mother" to the lot:
Thank the Lord for Susan!

Goes to church on Sundays, too,
'Long with all she's got to do;
It's her that's goin' to pull me through:
Thank the Lord for Susan!

In her hair is streaks of gray,
And the crows' feet's come to stay;
But I like her best that way:
Thank the Lord for Susan

Made of consecrated clay,
She gits better every day:
Thank the Lord for Susan!
W. S. LAMPTON.

A STRANGE COURTSHIP.

The day was closing in and the girl at the window could no longer see to read. She looked, instead, into the neighboring garden, bounded by low hedges and wind-bowed firtrees sharply outlined against a glowing crimson sky. And on the same background the small head made a charming silhouette; the rounded cheeks and dainty pointed chin, the low straight brow and little self-willed nose, and above all the soft halo of fluffy hair. The thin, rasping voice of a mother roused the girl from the thoughts which had saddened her large dark eyes. A list of domestic cares was enumerated, and then the girl's mother approached the window and endeavored to claim the fugitive attention of her daughter by subjects nearer home.

"Maisie," she began, hesitatingly, "I want to speak to you again about—" (the girl knew the particular tone of voice, and broke in quickly with: "Oh! mother, please not that!") "My dear girl, it's positively ridiculous the way you always interrupt and refuse to listen to reason," and, with a whine, "it makes my position exceedingly awkward and unpleasant. What am I to do with you? Do you realize your age, Maisie? Nearly 24. Why, your sisters were all married before they were your age, and Connie had two children.

"At present," the mother went on, relentlessly, "I am besieged on all sides by men who wish to marry you, for you are a pretty girl, Malsie—prettier than any of your sisters, and more like your dear grandmother, who was quite a belle in her time—but in a few years nobody will look at you, your chances of happiness and of making a good match will be over forever. Percival Sutton"—(Ah! I knew that was coming," sighed the girl)—"said he would come to tea this evening, and he is very anxious to speak to you. To-night you really must give him his answer, and I can only say that if you send him away with a refusal I will take no more trouble about you. He is the best match in the county; young, rich, intelligent, heir to a baronetcy—and remember, none of your sisters are titled—indeed, you cannot do better."

After a pause she went on, "I want to know what stands in your way of doing as the others had sense enough to do—of setting my mind at rest about you, and of taking up a position in life as the wife of a good man."

"You mean of a rich man!" the girl said languidly, folding her hands, and again turning her eyes to the garden.

A tall man, with bowed head and hands clapsed behind him, was walking restlessly over the little lawn, a few inches of freshly fallen snow deadening the sound of his quick footsteps, and the girl watched with unconscious fascination the dark shadowy prints left in the flat whiteness. The tall stranger, with the grave face and athletic, though now stooping form, had never shown the slightest desire to make friends; indeed, had seemed determined to avoid any chance or risk of doing so. Years ago, when the girl's mother had called upon the lonely new comer, she had found him at home, and he only acknowledged the visit by a polite note of thanks explaining that he never made or received calls, and lived a life of study and unbroken solitude. To-night, as her mother talked, and the girl's attention wandered to the growing number of blue-gray footprints in the snow, an unusual circumstance arrested her thoughts and drew her still farther from the sordid and wearisome conversation. A servant came out of the house and handed to the man an orange-colored envelope, which he did not open till he was again alone. Then he disappeared.

The girl returned to consciousness with a slight start, and became dimly aware of a question in her mother's face and voice. She risked, at random, the first answer that occurred to her: "Oh, yes, if you like, mother!" The reply was evidently appropriate. A smile diffused the hard, weary features of the elder woman; the very silk of her gown seemed to squeak sudden approval.

"My dear good child, this is sweet of you! That poor young man will be so happy." Whereupon the dear good child was enveloped in a black silk embrace and covered with impulsive kisses.

"And you will tell him so yourself, dearie; or shall I see him alone first? I expect you will both feel a little shy and constrained."

"I should like you to see him by yourself, mother," said the girl, rising and wondering with complete disinterest what would be the outcome of her mental aberration and wandering response.

"And I may tell him—"said the mother, eagerly.

"Anything you like," her daughter answered as she disappeared.

The servant entered with a tea tray, made up the fire, and lowered the blinds. The girl passed swiftly through the hall, wrapping a soft gray cloak about her as she went, and then, opening a side door and closing it quietly behind her, she slipped out into the snow-covered garden. In the low hedge which divided it from the neighboring patch there was a broken space large enough to squeeze through, and a moment later she was skimming across the very lawn where she had just seen the owner's footsteps multiplying in the snow. As she had expected, he had left his garden door open, and through this she made her way into the hall, and thence into the only room from which as yet a light emerged. A cozy fire and red-shaded lamp showed her a charming study, lined from floor to ceiling with books, and in a deep arm-chair before the fire she beheld her three years' neighbor, the owner of this delightful little sanctum.

On the threshold she stood still with astonishment. From what she had seen of his face she had not thought him remarkable in appearance—this man was without doubt singularly handsome. She had believed the bowed form belonged to a man of 50 at least, whereas this man could not have been more, and was probably less than 35. A vague sense of vexation filled her, and she wished she had not yielded to the ridiculous impulse which had brought her hither. Then, in a moment, a revulsion of feeling made her glad, with a great throb of gladness, that she had obeyed the dictates of her folly. He looked up from the fire, gazed at her abstractedly for half a second, and when he spoke his voice showed no surprise.

"Come in and shut the door," was his greeting; "I have been wanting you."

"You are alone, as usual?" she asked, drawing nearer.

"I am always alone. Why in the world did you come?"

"You had a telegram just now, in the garden," she explained; "I feared it might be bad news."

He gave a little hard, mirthless laugh. "Bad news has long ceased to be possible in my life," he said coldly. "Was that why you came?"

"Yes."

"Reason enough to keep most people away," he remarked dryly. They looked at each other and were silent. At last she asked: "Why do you walk round and round your lawn every evening?"

He shrugged his shoulders. "Force of habit, I suppose; it is the way I think."

Then, hastily changing the subject, he inquired: "What will your mother say when you tell her where you have been?"

"I don't think it will occur to her to ask. Her thoughts are taken up at the present moment"—she glanced at the clock—"in accepting an offer of marriage on my behalf. She is an admirable woman; I am her sixth daughter, and when she shall have disposed of me we shall have all been married before the age of 24."

The girl was gazing at him steadily and without flinching; vaguely she found herself wondering if there had ever been a time in her life when she had not known him—when, in fact, this stranger had not been her first and greatest thought, the supreme interest which completely filled the emptiness of her world. So had love come to her unsought, and as yet she knew it not by that name. When she spoke her voice was low and appealing: "Well, it can matter little how one works out one's destiny if in the end all will infallibly turn out well. For instance, I shall marry this man of my mother's choice, and perhaps for a few years we shall be miserable together; but at last death will free one of us, and then life's object will become clear and I will view it with the impartiality of my last hour, from the standpoint of age, experience or resignation, as a charming picture in a circular frame, and shall smile to see how well the colors blended." She laughed hopelessly.

"Poor little girl!" he muttered, rising, and, leaning against the mantelpiece, he looked down at her with yearning, dreamy eyes. "Shall I tell you the riddle of my life?" he asked. She assented.

"Ten years ago I married the girl my father chose for me—an heiress, the only child of rich and indulgent parents. We did not love each other—a punishment which I doubtless deserved. Less than a year after our marriage I first noticed a strange expression in my wife's face, which day by day became more apparent, and then she began to talk strangely and say senseless things. Vainly I strove to fight the fear which was fast growing to certainty, till at last the violence of a mad woman left me in doubt no longer as to the terrible thing which had come upon me. I discovered then that her grandmother had died in an asylum, and that a brother, whose very existence had been hidden from me, had shot himself while temporarily insane. I won't describe to you the horror of the next few months, when the best brain doctors in London pronounced her case hopelessly incurable, and when I had done all I could to restore the balance of her disordered mind, without avail. I did not want to send the poor thing away; but the matter was taken out of my hands. When I was recovering from a knife wound in my left temple—you see I am destined to carry a reminder of her to my grave—the doctors insisted on removing her to an asylum, and there I have been obliged to leave her ever since."

The girl had drawn nearer to him; his story had been a shock to her, but her thoughts were not of herself. "How dreadful!" she said, "and how lonely you must often be. Why have you never let me know you all these years?"

"I—I dared not!"—he turned away. He did not see the glory of love and suffering that shone in her soft dark eyes. Maybe he heard both in her voice, for there stole into his eyes the light of happiness.

"It was unkind of you," she said; "I might have been better than nothing."

She crept close to him, and shyly put her hands in one of his; he bent over them, holding them to his brow. "Little girl, you don't understand," he said softly. "Better than nothing!—it was just because you were better than everything that I could not say to you 'Come!' Every day since I first came here I think I would have given my soul to see you come in at that door as you did to-night. And so the years passed. I was often lonely, but it satisfied me to know that you were near. It amused me to wonder what we should say to each other if ever we met."

"Yet," said the girl, "I wonder that you can hold such happy theories about life! Do you really believe that your riddle will be solved?"

"I think," he answered gravely, "it was solved by the telegram you saw me open in the garden; it brought me the news of my poor wife's death—and you came to save me from the horror of my thoughts."

The girl would have drawn away her hands, but he detained them; she swayed a little, and he supported her with his arm. "I must go back," she said faintly. He folded her cloak about her tenderly. "I am going to take you home," he said.
—Max Hamilton, in St. James Budget.

Habits of Snakes.

An eminent writer on birds and reptiles declares that the notion frequently entertained that snakes fascinate their prey is utterly exploded. It would be somewhat interesting if this gentleman would tell us what power it is that snakes exert over birds which draws them against their will within easy distance of the reptile's jaws. The writer of this paragraph has seen birds fluttering in the air above the heads of snakes, apparently unable to resist the influence that attracted them. Whether it be fascination or some other force, it unquestionably existed, although every one may not have observed it. Snakes never bite. To bite would be impossible, from the formation of their jaws. They strike from above, fastening their fangs into their prey, after which they dispatch it, ordinarily by swallowing. Many varieties of snakes have the power to conceal their young in their mouths. The tiny snakes play about the mother's head, and upon the slightest alarm she opens her mouth, and they immediately vanish, reappearing when the cause for alarm seems to have been removed. Whether the mother snake has the faculty of communicating their danger to them is not known; in all probability she has. There are certain fish that open their mouths and engulf their small brood when danger threatens. The lover of nature finds endless opportunity for interesting research in the study of every form of life.—New York Ledger.

The Sole Survivor.

Your true sailor is a prosaic animal; he tells no varnished story, and the most pathetic narratives of casualities and life-loss at sea are those which are never written. Some years ago the captain of a British vessel descried in mid-ocean a bark, dismasted and apparently abandoned. He did as 99 per cent. of British officers would, lowered a boat and proceeded to investigate. Arrived at the bark, he found it difficult to approach on account of the tangle of broken spars and rigging which drifted alongside. On the deck there was not the slightest sign of human occupancy. The boats had gone, the wheel was smashed, and the deck house carried away flush with the deck. In the forecastle, however, sick in his bunk, was an English sailor, who told an almost an incredible tale. In effect it was that a week previous all hands were summoned on deck to take in sail, and so prepare for an approaching squall. The sailor was too sick for this service, so kept his berth. And it was well he did, for of all the company on deck, not a single man survived. A huge sea came along, swept the bark from bow to stern, and carried overboard every living soul, except the sick Englishman.—London Syren.

Slave Markets in Finland.

A regular slave mart still exists in many country districts of Finland. Once a year such paupers, lunatics and aged people of each parish as cannot support themselves are put up at public auction and consigned to those families or farmers who will board them at the lowest price offered by the parish authorities. The helpless creatures are made to work as much as possible by their owner, who have the right to chastise them.

Anaconda, Mont. is getting ready to defy the rivalry of the world in its public fountain, with a perpendicular jet three inches in diameter and 220 feet high.

A new German church has been completed in Jerusalem at a cost of $200,000.

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES.

ITEMS OF INTEREST ON AGRICULTURAL TOPICS.

Mulching Potatoes---A Window Fernery---To Make Potpourri---Keep Only Good Cows---To Destroy Cutworms---Etc., Etc.

MULCHING POTATOES.

Good results with potatoes have been secured by mulching between the rows with straw as a protection during dry seasons and for keeping down weeds. The mulching with straw has long been known, and has its advocates, but one objection is that the straw serves as a harboring place for insects.

A WINDOW FERNERY.

For a window fernery nothing is prettier than a merchant's show case. One can often find them at second hand stores. Paint them a dark shade of green, and then put in your plants, ferns and mosses, and as the box is glass-inclosed the temperature is always warm and moist. These cases are of any size—one about three feet long and half as wide is the most convenient size. Dwarf palms may be planted, and so may orange or lemon seeds and the "Wandering Jew," as well as ferns of all descriptions.

TO MAKE POTPOURRI.

Potpourri should be made by gardeners during the season of outdoor flowers. Pick the most fragrant flowers. Pick the flowers apart, placing the latter where the sun can shine upon them. Let the petals thus continue to dry in the sun several days. Each flower may be made into potpourri by itself or the different flowers may be mixed in any variety and proportion that pleases the maker. Flowers which have little or no scent should be left out. When the flowers are well dried, sprinkle them with table salt. Do not omit this, as it is important. The right proportion is about two ounces. If also two ounces of powdered orris root are added and well mixed in with the dried petals, the fragrance and permanence are improved. Now the potpourri is ready to put in the jars that are sold for that purpose.—Boston Beacon.

KEEP ONLY GOOD COWS.

Make it a rule in your herd that no cow can stay in it unless she can make 4,000 pounds of milk a year and milk good enough to make over 200 pounds of butter. Find this out with a pair of scales costing twenty-five cents and a Babcock machine costing five dollars. These two little machines will save you more money than a miserly disposition. They will put you on an intelligent business basis and make a first-class merchant dairyman of you. Get one of the boys to start this method of testing the cows and see how interested he will become in it. This is the only way to make a thoroughbred dairyman of him and teach him how to make money with cows.

TO DESTROY CUTWORMS.

The best remedy against cutworms that attack cabbage, onions, tomatoes and similar plants soon after they are set out, is to drop about a tablespoonful of poison mash in the vicinity, but not in the exact place where the plant will be set. If this is done three to five days before the plants are set out, the worms will be attracted to the bait, will eat it and will be killed. The best bait seems to be wheat bran, say two quarts cheap molasses, and two pounds of paris green. Mix the bran and poison together thoroughly while dry. Then add the molasses, previously diluted with a gallon of warm water, adding enough water to make a dough that can be handled easily without running. This plan has been very successfully used by a large number of farmers and is especially recommended by the Maryland station (Bulletin 55). It is inexpensive and does the business. Where cutworms are frequent there will often be from four to eight worms dead about each hill of bait. There are other methods of applying the poison, but this seems to be the most effective and farmers and gardeners who have tried it endorse it as the most practical scheme yet devised for dealing with the cutworm pest.

UNPLOWED HEADLANDS.

We think the practice of leaving a headland unplowed at the end of the furrow, instead of running as close to the fence as possible, is growing among farmers. And yet we are not sure that it is a good one. We remember seeing in boyhood unplowed headlands for horses to run on in cultivating in the great nurseries near Rochester, N. Y. It is probably from the nurserymen that the practice has sprung. But they have a reason for it, as the young grafted stock, if tramped on by a horse, is ruined, and a single tree thus lost makes a vacant place in the row. But the farmer can better afford to lose an occasional hill of corn, tramped out when cultivating, than to waste a width of seven to ten feet used only as a headland. Besides, with the farmer the hoed crop only occupies the ground one year, followed next spring by either oats or barley. Neither of these do well on sod ground, and so there is more than enough loss the second year to make up what may have been gained the first.—American Cultivator.

TREATMENT OF SWAMPY LAND.

A. W. B. has a piece of meadow land that cannot be plowed except during a dry season. Two years ago he plowed it and seeded to oats. Last year he planted to corn and lost the crop. He wants to know how to treat the land. As far as my experience goes nothing but a grass crop should be attempted on this kind of land. Frequently the finest crop of corn can be raised, but when it comes to the question of curing in the shock the result is, as a rule, a failure on account of the surface moisture which is always present and which will mount the inner spongy and fibrous substance even to the grain rendering proper drying impossible. The oat crop in a similar way would fail because of the too rapid succulent growth, and before the crop was ready for fodder or grain much of it would be flat and worthless.

Seed to grass in August. In the meantime get quite an accumulation of manure, together with a good admixture of sand. This will improve both the physical and mechanical condition when applied to the surface. Plow at the most favorable time, which will be when it is dry. Apply what sandy manure can be afforded and harrow down well as often as possible until it is time to seed. Sow half a bushel of timothy, ten pounds of small red clover, and five pounds of alsike to the acre, bush and roll. It must be remembered that this kind of land, unless drained, will gradually revert to the production of the wild grasses. It must then be newly seeded. If A. W. B. has other land more favorably located for cultivation it would pay better to let this wet land alone until it can be worked into a favorable condition. Underdraining is the only treatment which will get the land into condition to produce annual crops.—A. A. Southwick, in New England Homestead.

NEW SWARMS.

It is considered by the apiarist to be quite an advantage to the new swarm to furnish them with a frame of brood taken from another colony. In doing this it is best to select one having young brood just hatching from the egg, and not so far advanced to nearing maturity, or hatching out of the young bees. In thus removing a comb from a colony, the bees adhering to it should be carefully removed that none be taken to the new swarm if for no other reason than to be sure that the queen is not taken.

Swarms frequently return to their parent hive after issuing, which is usually due to the fact that the queen failed to accompany them, and when a frame of brood is thus given them, they in most cases will remain, and rear a queen of their own from this brood. Owing to circumstances it may not be the best policy to thus retain them when their own queen fails to come with them, but allow them to return, and the next attempt they make to swarm, the queen may come with them, which would be better than to detain them in raising a queen from brood; this depends upon circumstances. If everything in the parent colony is regular, except the failure of the queen to come with the swarm, it would be best to allow them to return, but as yet nothing but a partial success has been attained. To prevent swarms leaving, many practice clipping the queen's wings, which disables her from flying and prevents the swarms from leaving, but it does not prevent them from issuing from the hives, and frequently returning to the wrong hives, together with the loss of many of the queens, and in this way give all manner of trouble in the apiary. If we wish to increase our bees in the old fashioned way, (and it is as good as any) it is best to allow them to swarm without any hindrance, and be on the ground to take care of them.—Farm, Field and Farmside.

DON'T SELL THE HEIFER CALVES.

If one wishes to improve his dairy herd, as every dairyman and farmer is supposed to do, he should by no means trust to purchasing cows to accomplish his purpose, for unless an exceptionally good judge of milch cows the bargain may not prove satisfactory. Far better is it to purchase a first-class dairy sire to head the herd, then grade up, reserving the heifers of the best cows, judiciously culling out from year to year, and retaining only such as prove their ability to show a good profit in milk, cheese or butter over the cost of keeping them.

Every dairyman, and even the farmer with but few cows, should have a Babcock test with which to ascertain the exact results of each cow's performance during the year. These machines are now to be had at very reasonable rates, and a single test of a herd will oftentimes repay the necessary outlay by exposing some robber cow which is not paying her board. With the Babcock test and a scale for weighing the milk, a very close estimate may be obtained of the exact amount of butter made from time to time. When the heifers come in milk this wil enable one to see just what they are doing, and furnish a way to tell which ones to retain and which to dispose of.

With such a sire as should head the dairy herd the greater proportion of these heifers will be better than their dams. In the course of a few years one will by such a system of breeding have as fine a herd of dairy cows for all practical purposes as money can buy, with a total cash outlay of only the first cost of the bull. By following the line of breeding prescribed for only eight years, the owner of one herd of common native cows has raised the average butter yield from 200 pounds a year to over 300 pounds.

Select a sire with strongly inherited prepotency and good breeding back of him, and better cows can be raised than can be bought for twice the money. The man who has cows to sell does not offer his best ones, as a rule, but reserves those for his own use. If the purchaser succeeds in getting these he pays a good round price for them. Breed your own instead of buying, unless to introduce new blood as a foundation. To buy one or more good cows is advisable to begin with, but to the average dairyman, who is now depending upon purchases to keep up his herd number as old cows drop out, it is best to raise your best heifer calves, then you will be sure of having good cows at a nominal price—that is, the cost of growing them. Don't trust to buying what some one else wants to get rid of.—New York Tribune.

MONEY IN MANILA.

You Can't Pay as You Go, Because the Coin is too Cumbersome.

In Manila, in our Philippines, no one ever pays for anything he buys at the time he buys it, for the thin white suits that are everywhere worn are not made for transporting coin. Banknotes are practically out of circulation, and heavy Mexican dollars stand at the head of a motley family of fifty-cent pieces, Spanish pesetas and huge coppers, to give weight rather than value to the currency system. If you draw the first prize in the monthly lottery run for the benefit of the government, your $100,000 is all paid to you in silver "cartwheels" or subsidiary coins, and you really feel that luck is after all something tangible when it takes a heavy dray or two to haul the results of your winnings from the government office to the bank.

A dollar is about all the coin that a properly clothed resident of Manila can carry about with him, and, as it generally turns out, he doesn't need more, for the shopkeepers, tailors and bootmakers have all been educated to recognize the famous "chit system," a necessary evil that springs out of certain monetary and climatic conditions, and are always ready to accept the small bit of paper on which—over your name—you write an i. o. u. for the amount of your purchase.

If the cook wants a new stove, or the coachman a jar of "mici" molasses to sweeten up the feed for the horses, or if the gardener wants a lawn mower which can only be bought at the English drug store, or the office boy a new rope for the punkah, write out a "chit" for each of them, and that's the last you hear from the transaction until the first of the next month. But scarcely has that day come before all your creditors send in their collectors to cash these carelessly written "chits" and then your office is changed into a money changer's. Armed with a big canvas bag of dollars, you pay out to first one and then another all day long; and to see your callers bite the silver in the effort to discover lead, or drop a dozen pieces on the hard floor to verify the ring, is not to feel complimented by their opinion of your integrity.

About the only people who will not trust you are car conductors and the cab drivers; but as car fares rarely amount to over three coppers, and cab charges to a "peseta," it is easy enough to satisfy them with prompt cash.

A Horse Died of Grief.

"Speaking of the emotional life of a horse," said an old trainer, who had been listening to a story about an animal's death that was directly traced to grief, "I recall one remarkable instance of sorrow shown by a horse belonging to a circus with which I was traveling three years ago. We were performing in the little town of Unionville, Pa., when one of the trick horses fell and sprained one of its legs so badly that he could not travel. He was taken to a livery stable and put in a box stall, the leg was bandaged and he was made as comfortable as possible.

"He ate his food and was apparently contented until about midnight, when the circus began moving out of town. Then he became restless and tramped and whinnied. As the caravans moved past the stable he seemed to realize that he was being deserted, and his anxiety and distress became pitiful. He would stand with his ears pricked in an attitude of intense listening and then as his ears caught the sounds of the retiring wagons he would rush as best he could with his injured leg from one side of the stall to the other, pushing at the door with his nose and making every effort to escape. The stableman, who was a stranger to him, tried to soothe him, but to no purpose. He would not be comforted.

"Long after all sounds of the circus had ceased, his agitation continued. The sweat poured from him, and he quivered in every part of the body. Finally the stableman went to his employer's house, woke him up and told him he believed his horse would die if some of the circus horses were not brought back to keep him company. At about daylight the proprietor of the stable mounted a horse and rode after the circus. He overtook us ten or twelve miles away, and, as I had charge of all the horses and was much attached to the injured animal, I returned with him. When we reached the stall, the horse was dead.

"The stableman said that he remained for nearly an hour perfectly still and with every sense apparently strained to the utmost tension, and then, without making a sound, fell and died with scarcely a struggle. The veterinarian who was called remarked after the circumstances were told him, that unquestionably the horse died of grief."—Washington Star.

Iceland's Bottle Post.

The "bottle post" is an old institution on the south coast of Iceland. Letters are put into corked bottles which are wafted by the winds to the opposite coast. They also contain a cigar or other trifles to induce the finder to deliver the letters as addressed.

Upwards of 11,000 school children of Roubaix, France, receive free food and clothing at the expense of the town.

Natal's wool production decreased in 1897 20 per cent.

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. June 23.

THE RACKET.

No. 9-11 Crider's Exchange, Bellefonte.

Butterick's Patterns, Fashion Sheets, Glass of Fashion and Delineator, for July, now ready. I have made arrangements for furnishing my customers with "advance" patterns, that is patterns not shown in current Nos. of The Delineator. This has heretofore been possible only at largest city agencies.

FRUIT JARS.

3600 in stock, bought when snow was on the ground. The best Mason jar U or I ever saw. They are advancing in price. Can sell 'em to the man that made 'em at the price I charge you. Extra aluminum lids and first quality rubber rings at Racket prices.

China Annex Special.

24 sets Decorated Toilet Ware, 6 piece, $1.69. 9 piece, $2.00. 11 piece, $3.75. Big values.

G. R. Spigelmyer.

Advance and Give the Countersign!

"Free Cuba" is the countersign to the American armies now. We are with them. Vive Cuba Libre!!

The pass word at our outer door is "FINE STOCK," and our COUNTER—sign is "LOW PRICES."

"Remember the Maine"--Store.

Wolf & Crawford.

The Waterstock Owners.

Few know the names of the stockholders of the Centre Hall Water Company, and to satisfy inquiries, we print the list, as follows :

Jacob Dinges, estate.
E. G. Van Pelt.
Mrs. Katherine Durst.
Daniel Fleisher.
Jared D. Murray.
Lizzie Durst.
Mrs. Annie M. Wolf.
Prof. H. F. Bitner.
Emily Alexander.
Trustees Lutheran Parsonage.
Mrs. George Odenkirk.
Mrs. Annie Kurtz.
Mrs. Sarah Harpster, estate.
Charles Arney.
Mrs. Bessie Wolf.
John Spangler.
J. F. Kurtz.
Mrs. Flora O. Bairfoot.
John J. Arney.
Mrs. Annie Van Pelt.
D. F. Luse.
Fred Kurtz.

All the above represent the best of the properties in town, and nigh the half of its wealth. Eight tenths were original stockholders and saw that investment a total loss to have a water supply for themselves and such as paid nothing towards erecting the water plant. Under the reconstructed plant some $9000 were invested on which the earnings were from 7 to 8 per cent. On this investment of $9000 only $4615 was issued as stock—far from being watered, the intentional misrepresentation, etc., from malice, to the contrary notwithstanding. These brief facts it is proper to make known, under the present effort to destroy the investment of the stockholders a second time, creating a burdensome debt and no promised "free water or dollar water," by a long ways.

Recent Mifflin County Deaths.

In Lewistown, Sudie, daughter of Ammon Bersinger, aged 6 years.

In Allensville, Barbara, wife of Nicholas Hartzler, aged 75 years.

In Bratton twp., Elizabeth, wife of Joshua Harsbarger, in her 62 year.

In Altoona, N. J. Rudisill, in his 83 year.

In Huntingdon county, Amos Smuker, aged 83 years.

Recent Union County Deaths.

In Union twp., Wm. H. Snyder, age 72 years.

At Cowan, wife of Jacob Neyhart, aged 82 years.

At Allentown, David B. Wagner, aged 70 years.

In Buffalo twp., the widow of George E. Beaver, aged 84 years.

Thousands of persons have been cured of piles by using De Witt's Witch Hazel Salve. It heals promptly and cures eczema and all skin diseases. It gives immediate relief. For sale by Smith & Crawford.

POSITIONS FILLED.

Borough School Teachers Elected for the Ensuing Year.

The school board met on Monday evening and elected the following teachers for the coming term :

Principal : Prof. B. W. Wagonseller, of Selinsgrove.

Grammar School : D. W. Geiss, of Centre Hall.

Intermediate : F. A. Foreman, of Centre Hall.

Primary : Anna Bartholomew, Centre Hall.

These are most excellent selections and will render general satisfaction. The board was entirely harmonious and without any disturbing element, which augurs well for the town's schools ; we are pleased, also, to credit the present and past school boards, in the main to have members actuated by a desire to duty eschewing faction and petty personal strifes.

D. D. for Rev. Wm. Laurie.

On Thursday evening, June 9, the Western University of Pennsylvania at Pittsburg, conferred upon Dr. Wm. Laurie, and moderator of the Presbyterian synod of Pennsylvania, the degree of Doctor of Laws. This is a distinction conferred upon only one out of 100 of the 7,000 Presbyterian ministers now in service and is certainly a high honor and credit to Dr. Laurie, fittingly bestowed, and standing high as the pastor of the Bellefonte Presbyterian church.

In other words, when the above denomination confers this degree, it means something other than a careless dubbing practiced by some sects that bestow the honor upon many without the least claim to it, and for some of those D. D.'s it might be fitting to bestow the degree of b. b.—black berry.

The 4th Water Election.

In this issue our esteemed boro' fathers give notice that an election will be held, July 26, to ask consent for further bonding the property holders to the extent of $2500 for completing the water works. This is the 4th election ordered. It seems that somehow there have been some queer calculations in this water project, possibly outside influence has been too active with well-meaning councilmen ; however, the property holders can rest easy that all the money voted will be spent.

At last fall's meeting of council's committee with the water board the latter stated that their plant would show an actual investment of something like $9000, with an abundance of water—council tabled the committee report. Now the indebtedness is to be raised to these figures and the end not yet, with strife, debt and taxation before the citizens.

Was Thrown from Her Buggy.

On Tuesday afternoon as Mrs. Andrew Rote, was about to leave town for her home, and as she was crossing the water ditch on the diamond, which has lately been filled up, she leaned forward to pick something up, and lost her balance and fell out, in some manner landing underneath the buggy. She kept a tight grip on the lines and was dragged from the diamond to the hotel stables, a distance of several rods, when the horse succeeded in breaking away, and ran down the Brush valley road about two miles, where it was caught by Simon Ripka, and brought back town, without anything being broken. Mrs. Rote fortunately received very slight, if any injuries, and bravely mounted the buggy and drove home.

Recruits for Co. B, 5th Pa. Vol. Inf'y.

Persons desiring to enlist in the volunteer service of the United States will present themselves at the Armory at Bellefonte, Monday, June 27th, for physical examination and muster. Thirty-one men will be mustered and assigned to Co. B, 5th Pa. Vol. Infantry at Chickamauga, Ga.

N. B. SPANGLER,
Member of Recruiting Detail.

Meeting of Insurance Board.

The regular meeting of the board of directors of the Farm. Mut. Fire Ins. Company, was held on Tuesday at Runkle's hotel and a large amount of business transacted. Insurance applications were passed to the amount of $152,103 ; amount of premium notes taken $13,039 46 ; cash premiums, $706. This was a large increase over former meetings, evidencing the admirable standing of the company.

Sunday School Entertainment.

The United Evangelical Sunday school at Tusseyville, will hold an entertainment in their church at that place, on Sunday evening, June 26th. An interesting program, consisting of dialogues, recitations, choice music, etc., will be rendered. Great paths has been taken in preparing the program, and the entertainment promises to be a success, as the school possesses the talent to make it such.

Exempt from Civil Action.

A law of this state declares that "no civil process shall issue or be enforced against any person mustered into the service of this state or the United States during the term for which he shall be engaged in such service, not until thirty days after he shall have been discharged therefrom." This is intended to give protection to the families of soldiers during their absence.

The Books Appreciated.

Since the United Society of Christian Endeavor at this place has disbanded, they sent their singing books to the boys of Co. B, 5th Regiment. The books were highly appreciated, and they wish to express their thanks to the Society for the same, and request us to print the following card of thanks:

UNION C. E. SOC.
CENTRE HALL, PA.

Kind Friends:—It gives us very great pleasure to express for Co. B, our hearty thanks for the singing books, so kindly sent us. They fill a much-felt want; but are valued still more because they represent loving friends, whom we know to be thoughtful of us. We assure you that this thought shall inspire us to nobler actions, and trust that the singing of these grand, good old songs may be elevating in reminding us both of our homes and our God. Wishing you God-speed, and hoping to be worthy of your unexpected kindness, we are

Very Respectfully Yours,
J. W. ALEXANDER.
CHARLES GARIS.
R. CLARENCE DALEY.

Lytle, Georgia.
June 15, '98.

W. W.—War and Weevil.

"War and Weevil come together," is a supersition among some folk, and it hits this year, at least. Many farmers inform the Reporter that they find weevil in wheat and clover to considerable extent in Centre county.

The Clinton Democrat says : Farmers from different sections of the county who attended market to-day, stated that the astounding discovery has been made that the "weevil" is working in the wheat fields, and in the sections where it has been noticed is so numerous that it will likely destroy the crop.

The York "Daily" says the Hessian fly, or weevil, is destroying the coming wheat crop for the farmers in the upper tier of York county.

We expect to hear similar reports from other counties in the state. We can easily fight the war with Spain, but can't fight the weevil in wheat.

Must Keep Them Clear of Weeds.

A law which has recently been enacted by the Iowa legislature provides for the keeping of the public highway free from weeds. If by August 15 of each year the property owner does not cut down the growth in front of his premises, he is given three days' notice by the supervisor to do so. Should the land owner fail to comply with the law, in that respect the road supervisor has the weeds removed, and the cost, at the rate of two dollars per day, is taxed against the negligent property owner.

Saw Mill Burned.

The saw mill of John Wertz, on farm of Adam S. Bierly, near Murray's school house, west end Brush valley, was burned about 2 o'clock, on Saturday night, 11. A shingle mill, lath mill, circular outfit, a portable crosscut, were burned, and a new traction engine damaged.

A. S. Bierly had about $300 worth of lumber burned, J. H. Showers lost 9000 shingles, and other articles were burned. No insurance. Cause of fire not known.

A Curiosity.

A man who lives out on Clearfield creek told the writer the other day that a calf was recently born out there which had three heads, three tails, six eyes, and three sets of horns an inch and a half long, and was covered with a dull growth of curly wool-like hair which when straightened out was fully eight inches long, living and doing well. We do not vouch for the truth of the above, but give it just as it was given to us.—Houtzsdale *Journal*.

Hunting for her Husband.

Mrs. Jane Greenwood, of Jeannette, is hunting for her husband, David C., a well-known foot ball player. She says she is willing to make her own living, but intends to make him support his small children.

The Reporter suggests that when David, the unfaithful spouse, is found, he be used as a foot-ball and kicked around the play-ground for an hour.

A Very Cervera Lesson.

"Let me kiss your Dewey lips," urged the youth in the parlor. "Young man," roared a voice from above, "the bombardment will open as soon as I can get down stairs." Then the hapless youngster organized himself into a flying squadron and made a fleet disappearance.—Ex.

Married at Lewistown.

Last Thursday evening Thomas Bartges, son of David Bartges, living west of Old Fort, and Miss Annie Moyer, daughter of James Moyer, of Tusseyville, were united in marriage at Lewistown. For the present they will reside at the home of Mr. Bartges' parents.

SAW MILL FOR SALE, in narrows, near Lamar, a portable outfit, with shingle mill, all in good running order. Purchaser can have about 200,000 feet of sawing before moving the mill. Terms reasonable. Apply to Adam S. Bierly, Penn Cave. 23jn4t

FIRE AT MILESBURG.

Two Dwelling Houses Totally Destroyed Sunday Morning.

Early Sunday morning the fire fiend visited Milesburg, and before it was under control had destroyed two large frame dwelling houses situated near the Pennsylvania depot.

It broke out about one o'clock in the residence of Jacob Crider. Mr. Crider was ill and his wife had just been up preparing some medicine for him when the smell of smoke attracted her attention and she discovered the fire. The discovery was made just in the nick of time and Mr. Crider and his family had a narrow escape with their lives.

The citizens' fire company of Milesburg, was soon on the scene and worked with a will but their efforts were unable to save the building. The fire spread to the adjoining residence owned and occupied by Samuel B. Meyers and both houses were totally destroyed together with all their furniture.

The total loss is estimated at $3500,-00. The insurance is as follows: Samuel B. Meyers, $1,000 on house and $500 on furniture. Jacob Crider, $1,000 on house and $500 on furniture.

The origin of the fire is said to have been from a defective flue.

The Weather Outlook.

My last bulletin gave forecasts of the storm wave to cross the continent from the 25th to 29th, and the next will reach the Pacific coast about the 30th, cross the west of Rockies country by the close of July 1, great central valleys 2 to 4, eastern states 5.

Warm wave will cross the west of Rockies country about June 30, great central valleys July 2, eastern states July 4. Cool wave will cross the west of Rockies country about July 3, great central valleys 5, eastern states 7.

Temperature of the week ending 8 a. m. July 4 will average below normal east of the Rockies and about on the Pacific slope. Rainfall for the same period will be above normal in the Rocky mountain countries, and the Missouri valleys west of the river, about normal on the Pacific slope and the New England states, and below normal about the upper lakes, in the Ohio valley and in the southern states.

My next bulletin dated June 25, will give a general forecast of July weather and as the 1898 drouth will be most effective in July and August it will be of unusual interest to know in what parts of the country the drouth will be severe enough to injure crops.

When I published that May would inaugurate a great drouth, some understood that May was to be a drouth month. They seem not to understand plain English. No such a conclusion could be fairly arrived at from the language used.

These great drouths come on slowly after excessive rains. The drouth begins to show in spots at first and then gradually spreads to larger dimensions often requiring one to three months before reaching the most severe part of the drouth.

At the end of May one-half of the stations in the Ohio valley showed a deficiency of rainfall and a drouth was thereby inaugurated that will spread to larger proportions before the crop season closes. That is not the only part of the country that will experience a drouth this year.

At the end of May the gulf states were experiencing a severe drouth of which many who are interested in products of the south had timely warning.

The Largest and Highest Flags.

Centre county can boast of having flung to the breeze the largest and highest flags in the United States, perhaps in the world, between mountain peaks, four to five hundred feet above the valleys below.

At Coburn, on last Saturday evening, a monster flag, 100 feet in length, was suspended from a wire cable extending from one mountain top to the other at the entrance to the narrows at the southern line of the village, 450 feet above the valley below.

At Pleasant Gap, to-day, another wire cable will connect two mountain tops, at the entrance to the gap leading to Centre Hall. From this wire will float the Stars and Stripes, 100x50, at an elevation of about 500 feet.

Patriotism in Centre county runs as high as its flags and the Coburners and Pleasant Gapers have now made themselves famous in this line. Long may their banners wave!

For a Forestry Reservation.

At the Clinton county Treasurer's sale of unseated lands, last week, Dr. J. T. Rothrock, Commissioner of Forestry, purchased, in behalf of the State 14,088 acres of wild lands in accordance with the provisions of the act of March 30, 1897. The lands are embraced in twenty-six warrants and are located in the townships of Beech Creek, Chapman, Grugan and East Keating. The State will hold the lands under the provisions of the act, for the purpose of creating and maintaining a forestry reservation. The largest tract included in the purchase is in Chapman township and contained 11,000 acres. The average cost to the State is about 8½ cents per acre.

Bob Moore, of LyFayette, Ind., says that for constipation he has found De Witt's Little Early Risers to be perfect. They never gripe. Try them for stomach and liver troubles. For sale by Smith & Crawford.

THE Star Store.

Established 1883.

G. O. BENNER, - Proprietor.

The Great Sale Is On!

A price challenge sale. Comparison of prices by others has not yet been attempted. Nor do we think it will be. Our sales are growing steadily day by day. Why? Because we give you more for your money than you can get elsewhere. Don't fail to count yourself among the number to attend the special sales during the rest of the week. The following at these prices sold at any time.

Arbuckles Coffee, per lb	10c
Banner Lye, per can	10c
Headlight Oil, per gal	13c
Corn Starch, per lb	5c
Nice Toilet Soap, per cake	1c
Clothes Pins, per doz	1c
Parlor Matches, per dozen boxes	8c

Special for Saturday Only.

Japanese Tooth Picks, worth 5c per box	1c

Special for Saturday Only.

Carter's Black Ink, worth 5c per bottle	1c
Good Parlor Matches, 200 in box, 1 doz. boxes for	5c

All of above, at these prices, sold only for the cash down.

THE STAR.

Telephone connection.

Our Business Grows

Because we are leaders in our line.
Because it deserves to, and will grow as long as it deserves to, and no longer.
Because our stock is kept at full tide of completeness and variety.
Because low prices on high quality goods always rule here.
Because fair and honorable dealings are a supreme rule of the house.
Because custom like our way of doing it, and being a good thing, is like a wheelbarrow, pushed along by each one who uses it.

The last of our Shirt Waists, $1, 75c, 50c styles. Your choice at 25c.

The last of a lot of Ginghams for dresses, 8c and 10c goods—the balance 5c—can't last long.

A few Challis and Lawns—were 5c and 6c—now 3½c.

Don't blame us if you wait too long.

GARMAN'S STORE,

BELLEFONTE, - - PA.

CATCH ON!

—TO OUR—

June Bargains.

A First Class Baby Carriage, - $5.00
Porch Settees, - - - $1.25

REFRIGERATORS.

.....We have the best in the market at lowest prices.....

We now offer better bargains in Furniture than any other season of the year.

W. R. BRACHBILL,

'Phone 1302. - - Bellefonte, Pa.

THE GLOBE.

Dry Goods, Clothing and Millinery.

Sacrifice Millinery Sale!

Over One Thousand Ladies' Untrimmed Hats to be sold at but a fraction of original cost. Stock divided into two lots.

Lot No. 1.

Contains all Hats formerly sold at from 50 cents to $1.00.
Our price now is, - - - - - **25 CENTS.**

Lot No. 2.

Consists of all Hats formerly sold at from $1.00 to $1.75.
Our price now is, - - - - - **39 CENTS.**

We make this great concession in price because we want to sell them, and prefer making these low prices at a time when the people want to buy them, instead of waiting until the season is over, and everybody supplied.

Correspondingly Low Prices on Flowers, Ribbons, and other Necessary Trimmings.

All Hats trimmed free of charge during this great sale.

KATZ & CO.,
LIMITED.
Bellefonte, - Pa.

"Makers of Low Prices and Terrors to all Competitors."